BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,593—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889.

APRIL.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	12th Apr.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL GANGES	3206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
BL PENINSULAR	3580	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st ,,
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
† PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. E. Moule	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th Apr.
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4199	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
INGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May 1889
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July ,,
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

TEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,550	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND	,, 1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS	,, 6,582,529

LOCAL BOARD.

L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
G. GILBERT, Esq., (Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani).
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.

LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE : 31, Elphinstone Circle.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 8.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route* weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on 21st April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 17th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April, 1889. Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER.

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."

M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

ANTIPYRIN ELIXIR.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS.

ANTIPYRIN, a new artificial Alkaloid, a product from Coal Tar, was discovered in 1883, by Knoor of Erlangen, and according to Prof. Watson Smith, F. C. S., has been found to be a potent remedy for Sea Sickness. Administered in doses of 15 grains three times a day before embarking, and the first three days of the voyage it has been found in every case to completely prevent Sea Sickness.

The Elixir will be found the most palatable and convenient form of taking Antipyrin.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them towards the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD
ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their

PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

		Rs. as.	
Soda Water, &c.	...	0 12	per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c.	...	1 0	,,

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism,

Lumbago, Sciatica,

Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,

Sprains, Contusions, etc.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S
DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GOLF KIT.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST TO HAND FROM THE CELEBRATED MAKERS,

MR. TOM MORRIS AND MESSRS. FORGAN,

PUTTERS, DRIVERS, MIDDLE AND SHORT SPOONS.

Each Rs. 5.

CLEEKS, IRONS, AND NIBLICKS.

Each Rs. 6.

THE "ECLIPSE" BALLS, per dozen, Rs. 10-8.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY

Rs. 37 per dozen.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.

Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.

It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.

Is a Great Favourite with the Public.

Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.

Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.

It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.

The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.

Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.

The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully dispensed by Qualified Men,
PHILLIPS & Co., Limited,
Bombay and Poona.

THE
HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits	30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	,,	4 8
Best Oxford do.	,,	5 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8	to 8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	15 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	,,	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants	,,	6 8
Warm Gloves	,,	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.	6 8
Best Linen Cuffs	,,	10 0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Champagne or Soda-water Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Resais or Quilts	from 5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	,, 15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses	2 0
Sovereign Boxes	2 0
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Nail Scissors	from 1 8
Penknives	,, 1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	,, 15
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	,, 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each 10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Waterproof Coats	7 8
Air Pillows and Cushions	4 8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of Low Exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent Assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable Prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a Single Stone White and Perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.

All Stones are set on the Premises by our Workmen under European Supervision, and we can furnish Estimates and Designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.

We have many Pairs of Grand Large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, &c., and can also supply a Pair of Choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.

An Inspection is invited, and we ask intending Purchasers to compare our Prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY., LD.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower. AND POONA, 11, Staff Lines, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

OUR SPECIALITE

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING

GUARANTEED UNDYED NATURAL WOOL.

THIS superior make of underwear is strongly recommended by the medical profession. BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, much superior to cheap Continental goods of a similar description, all Socks made DOUBLE HEELS and TOES, PANTS DOUBLE Seats.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE ODMIRJAR, Sub-Agent.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
FOR
OUTGOING PASSENGERS
TO EUROPE.

PRESENTS FOR SENDING TO ENGLAND.

TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.

MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.

RIPE MANGO FOR DESSERT.

MANGO FRUIT FOR TART.

GOWAVER CHEESE AND GOWAVER JELLY.

MANGO MARMALADE.

CHUTNEYS AND CURRY POWDER.

AT

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

NO. 9, FORBES STREET,

OLDEST DEPOT

OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are speedily situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

FACTS !

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."

200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."

HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.

HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.

HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of 160
BICYCLE	97	,, 153
TANDEMS	8	,, 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,

WORKS—

Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 6 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
"GIROFLE-GIROFLA."
Miss GRACIE PLAISTED
AND
Mr. CHARLES HARDING.
SUPPORTED BY THE ENTIRE COMPANY.
PRICES AS USUAL.

GOOD FRIDAY,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20.
FIRST PRODUCTION OF BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.
THOS. H. BABINGTON,
Business Agent.

FOR HOBART (TASMANIA) AND SYDNEY.

THE Steamer "BOTHWELL CASTLE," 1,653 tons, leaving next week, has accommodation for a few First Class Passengers at moderate rates. Apply to
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th April, 1889.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2650 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "GOVINO," arrived from ANTWERP & LONDON, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.
All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1889.

BASEL "MISSION" BALMATHA CLOTHS are made from the best English Twist. The Tweeds, &c., are made of Select Patterns, and being woven in the country are much cheaper than imported cloths. They can now be had retail and wholesale from the Depôt, No. 27, Hummum Street.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the Nurses and Probationers Quarters in the new St. George's Hospital, Bombay.
Plans and Specifications can be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.
Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Nurses and Probationers' Quarters, St. George's Hospital" will be received in the office of the Undersigned, up to 1 p.m. on the 29th instant.
A sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract, documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from Government.
The Government reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.
Should a Tender be accepted, the contract will commence and subsist on and from the date on which its acceptance by Government is communicated to the Contractor.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 15th April, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No 67 OF 1883.
SALOO SEW NAIQUEEN, residing in Moogbhat Lane, in a chawl No. 13, outside the Fort. Plaintiff.
vs.
GANOO alias KANOO TOOKARAM, residing at Hyderabad, Deccan, and DIPAJEE TOOLSAJEE, residing at Chinchpoogly .....Defendants.
WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 19th day of March, 1889, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed 1st defendant.
All that piece or parcel of Foras free-hold new Salt Batty ground, situate on the north side of Arthur Road, Chinchpoogly, in the sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 149 and New No. 16920, and New Survey No. 1-2521, consisting of one thousand four hundred and thirty-nine square yards, of ground let to Fazendara tenants on payment of rupees forty-three and annas twelve a year, and of one hundred and sixty-seven square yards of ground absolutely belonging to the said Saloo Sew Naiqueen, with buildings thereon standing and assessed by the Municipality under No. 110 and the whole premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the aforesaid Arthur Road, on the west Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line, on the north by the ground of Kanoo Tookaram Sindia, and on the south partly by the property of Rustomjee Jamsetjee Palkeewalla, partly by the property of the said Govind Tookaram Ramjee Sindia, partly by the property of Madhoo Bhowana Hujele and partly by the property of the said Laxumon Bhugajee Dhumalay, and the said premises were formerly occupied by Tookaram Ramjee Sindia and Dipajee Toolsajee Bhojmull, and are now in the occupation of the said Tookaram Ramjee Sindia and his sub-tenants and the tenants of the said Plaintiff Saloo Sew Naiqueen.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 4th day of May, 1889, lodge in my office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 13th day of April 1889.
G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

CATHOLIC LENDING LIBRARY.
33, MEDOWS STEEET, FORT, BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS AND FRESH ARRIVALS FOR SALE AND CIRCULATION.

Annals of the Catholic Hierarchy in England and Scotland, A.D. 1585-1876 with Dissertation on Anglican Orders, containing an Account of the Archpriests, Prefects of Missions, Vicars Apostolic, and Bishops of the Catholic Church in England and Scotland from the Extinction of the Ancient Hierarchy in Queen Elizabeth's Reign to the Present Day; by W. Maziere Brady, 8vo., cloth	3 4
The Ascent of Mount Carmel, written in Spanish; by St. John of the Cross. A new translation corrected from the last Spanish edition 1885; by David Lewis. To which is prefixed a Life of the Saint; by the Translator, thick, handsome, 8vo., over 500 pp., cloth extra	9 0
Catholic Belief or a Short and Simple Exposition of Catholic Doctrine; by the Very Rev. Joseph Faa Di Bruno cloth, letter gilt.....	1 8
The Canons and Decrees of the Sacred and Œcumenical Council of Trent, celebrated under the Sovereign Pontiffs, Paul III., Julius III., and Pius IV.; translated by the Rev. J. Waterworth. To which are prefixed Essays on the External and Internal History of the Council, a new edition, demy, 8vo., cloth.....	7 14
Lives of the Fathers of the Desert; translated from the German of the Countess Hawn-Hawn by E. F. B.....	3 12
The Faith of Catholics confirmed by Scripture and attested by the Fathers of the First Five Centuries of the Church; compiled by Revs. Berington and J. Kirk, revised and recast by Rev. J. Waterworth. With preface, corrections, and additions; by Right Rev. Monsignor Capel, D.D., in 3 vols., cloth, strongly bound, each	3 12
Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church, new edition; by Cardinal H. E. Wiseman, complete in one thick volume	3 6
Social Aspects of Catholicism and Protestantism in their civil bearing upon Nations; translated and adapted from the French of M. Le Baron De Haulleville by Henry Bellingham, M.A., with a Preface by His Eminence Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster	1 8

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.
LAST OF THE SEASON!
THE s. s. "GODAVARI" will leave the Apollo Bunder TO-NIGHT, 17th inst., at 8-30 p.m., for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour. See Handbills.
Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets, ONE RUPEE, from
THOMAS COOK & SON.

TENTS.
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, having on hand a large stock of Tents of every description and size, are prepared to comply with orders at a few hours' notice.
Apply to AGENT, Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

BANKS,

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... ,, 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .....5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ,, ,, 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

TO LET.—A very desirable BUNGALOW, well furnished, and kept in good style, known as the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott's Bungalow at Khundala. Rent Moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

FOR SALE AT SIMLA.
A QUANTITY of Well-seasoned Boxwood in logs of dimensions from 2 feet to 5½ feet long, and 1 foot to 3½ feet girth. Prices from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 per Maund. A reduction will be made on purchases of One Ton or more.
Applications should be made to Bulanda Forest Hut, Simla, or to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bashahr Division, Simla.

FILTERS, FILTERS,
OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
CHEAVIN'S
COMPRESSED CHARCOAL.
PATENT CARBON BLOCK.
TIN CHARCOAL.
GLASS WITH CHARCOAL.
BOTTLE FILTERS.
POCKET FILTERS.
WATER COOJAS.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET,
Bombay.
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETING, CARPETS, RUGS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.
SHIKAR CLOTH FOR SPORTSMEN AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE
Of all kinds and of the very best quality.
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
TRAVELLING BATH TUBS,
Fitted with Wicker Basket, Strap, Buckle and Lock.
FOLDING TABLES, WASH-STANDS, AND CAMP COTS.
OFFICERS' "BUCKET" CANTEENS,
In Wicker Basket, with Strap and Lock.
SPONGES, &c., &c.
PHOTOGRAPHERS' REQUISITES.
BROMIDE, PIZZIGHELLI, ALBUMENIZED AND SENSITIZED PAPERS, DRY PLATES, DISHES, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS, LAMPS, MOUNTS, &c., &c.
Complete catalogue forwarded on application to
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE OF KAITKI.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction outside the Fort at Nursingpoora, in the godown of Thucker Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and by his order and on account and at the risk of Sha Dhurrumchund Chuggonlal.—
About 61 Candies Miraj Kaitki.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—
2 bales white shirtings fents, 24 and 10 yards.
2 ,, grey shirtings, 8 and 9 lbs.
1 case white mulls.
2 ,, coloured prints.
15 ,, superior pale sherry.
10 ,, very old Scotch whisky.

AUCTION SALE OF A MEDICAL DISPENSARY, CONSISTING MEDICINE AND FURNITURE.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., in house No. 116, on Pallow or Thakordwar Road, next to Sanwoy's Thakordwar, on account of Messrs. D. Anderson and Co. by order of Mr. Vithal Ramchandra.
A medical dispensary consisting of medicine in bottles and furniture, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, April 17, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.
SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK AND JUNGLE WOOD SQUARES.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram—
About 100 tons teak squares.
,, 100 ,, jungle wood squares, in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF CUT GARNETS.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Raichund Balchund,—
About 695 tolas cut garnets.

HIGH COURT.
SUIT No. 45 of 1884.
Raghowjee Anundjee and others.
vs.
Vullubhdass Hurjeewundass and others.
SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND PEARL JEWELLERY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in pursuance of directions contained in the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of September 1886, the undermentioned gold and pearl Jewellery, viz.—
Gold sacklas, gajra bedharee, gajra bangles, adini potli, googri, choona kanthi, hirakanthi and vak.
Pearl satlaro, bangles and raifal.
The jewellery will be on view 4 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 18, Marine Lines, opposite the 4th Rifle Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, of the latest design and of the best workmanship, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Satsuma flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, handsome, real oil paintings, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, a handsome, strong light pony cart, and a set of harness, a nearly new sewing machine, &c., the property of Captain G. E. EVEN.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Hassum Hajee Joseph—
Marks S. 135 Tons Teak Scantlings.
,, HM 53 ,, ,, ,,
,, C 5 ,, ,, ,,
,, M 6 ,, ,, ,,
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
Under instructions from the executor and executrixes of the Will of the late H.A. Suntook, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery, viz:—
Gold English watches by McCabe and Marshall, Geneva watch, brilliant, pearl, ruby, cornelian, carbuncle and signet-rings, brilliant shirt studs, albert chains, lockets, collar buttons, sleeve links, solitaires, shirt studs, seals, pen and pencil cases, watch rings and hooks, spectacles, and eye glasses by Menist, &c., &c.
The property will be on view 4 days before sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, April 17, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY next, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms
About 12,300 seal helmets.
,, 11,236 chains for helmets.
,, 15 puggrees for ,,
,, 300 empty cases.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome roan pony, has been driven, rides well, and is very strong and sure footed.
1 second hand strong black galloway, very quiet, and goes well in harness.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second hand strong English built victoria in good order.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Coppersmith Oart, Mazagon.
Under instructions from Mr. Abdoola Hassankhan, the administrator of the estate of the late Hasankhan Usmankhan Pathan, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—
LOT No. 1 AT 1 P.M.
All that piece or parcel of landed ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl standing thereon, lying and being on the south side of Coppersmith Oart, containing by admeasurement about 177 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 5375, and street No. 61, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the south by a passage leading into the Coppersmith Oart, and is next to the property secondly hereinafter described, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said administrator.
LOT No. 2 AT 5 P.M.
All those 2 pieces or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Coppersmith Oart, containing by admeasurement about 369 square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 5356 to 5359, and street Nos. 1 to 3 and 45, and is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Bowgal street Mosque, on or towards the west by the property of Dawoodkhan Abdoolakhan, and on or towards the north by the gully or passage leading to the said Coppersmith Oart, and on or towards the south by the house No. 61, firstly hereinbefore described, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said administrator.
The above properties yield a monthly rental of about Rs. 225.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA."
On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms.
The Steam Launch "Elephanta" is 50 feet in length and 11 feet in breadth, draws 3½ feet, accommodates 50 passengers, has forward saloon, W. C. and every convenience for pic-nic parties, wood and coppered, awning fore and aft seats, life buoys, &c.
The launch is now lying off Apollo Bunder, where she could be seen any time.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.
On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston, and Co., the very valuable law library, office furniture, iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. MORESHWAR LUXMONJEE, deceased, Solicitor.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.
N.B.—Many of the books are out of print, and they are well worth the attention of lawyers.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, April 17, 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION.
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour, —Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
I DO hereby give notice from this date that I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for ANY DEBTS contracted by any Person or Persons, or even my WIFE on my behalf that I be made lawfully payable.
EZEKIEL REUBEN.
April 15, 1889.

BULL, BEVAN & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AGENCY.
IN supersession of previous announcements notice is hereby given that Mr. CLEMENT POOLE, has been APPOINTED AGENT of the Company, and assumes charge of the Agency as from THIS DATE.
Mr. E. B. STEWARD will continue TO SIGN per procuration.
Bombay, 15th April, 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1889, at 3 p.m.
1.—To Receive Director's and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1888.
2.—To Elect a Director and Auditors.
3.—To Declare a Dividend.
4.—To Transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 21st March, 1889.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.
NOTICE.
THE EIGHTH (AD-INTERIM) DIVIDEND of Rupees (25) Twenty-five per Share has been declared for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1888, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th April 1889, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m., and 2 p.m., on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 11th instant,
By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1889.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 11th, to Thursday, the 18th instant, (both days inclusive).

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (sunrise) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., Tenders for the purchase of any Number up to 7 Lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will cause the Deposit to be forfeited without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th April, 1889.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Madras, up to 9th May, 1889, and opened at 12 noon on the 10th May, 1889, for supplying of SPIRIT (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 31st March, 1890.
The term "more" to include Supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender. List of Stores can be obtained on application to the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable at Annas 8 in the office of the Ordnance Officer, Madras.
Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 5 per cent in Bank receipt as Earnest-money, which will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tender.
Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement in the event of his failing to take it up his Earnest money will be forfeited.
On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.
Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.
The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras.
V. C. FISHER, Lieut.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

WATERBURY WATCHES.
New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.
SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.
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SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.
Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0
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A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
SUIT No. 200 OF 1887.
CASSILAL MEETHALAL of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on Kalbadevee Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, formerly of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, now residing at Nandode, a place in Rewa Kanths, and JUGGONNATH MADHOWRAO of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the sixteenth day of November one thousand feight hundred and eighty-eight, the undermentioned immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction before the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court-house on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, nine at the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff Cassilal Meethalal, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, or any of them, in the following properties, namely. FIRSTLY.—All that Inam village called Valnai, together with the Bungalow or the Dwelling-house, and the garden forming compound thereof, and all other lands situate in the said village, and now in the occupation of the said Defendants Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonnath Madhowrao, situate in the Mallar District, in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla Tannah, and bounded on the east by the markations of the town Mallar, on the west by the Mallowny village on the western bank of the water course running from the Kandowly river, and on the north and south by the markation of the town of Mallar, which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and other Cultivators, and are now in that of the Plaintiff, Cassilal Meethalal and his tenants:—SECONDLY.—All that Inam village called Wadwan, together with the out, mango and other trees standing thereon situate in the Mallar District in the Registration, Sub-District of Salsette, Zilla Tannah, bounded on the east by two brooks appertaining to the said village of Wadwan and the village of Ankoorial, respectively running east and west from the top of a hillock situated on the east of an orchard called Dharam Race, situate in a northerly direction with the land marks of Kunbs Mallar, on the west and south by the land marks of Kunbs Mallar, and on the north by a Cattle Passage or "Gorwan," which said lands were formerly in the occupation of Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Poonagur and are now in that of the Plaintiff, Cassilal Meethalal, and his tenants. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, attorneys for the said Plaintiff, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1889.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
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	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	--
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	--
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From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
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Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	--
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	--
,, hateau La Rose	,, 28 0	--
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	--
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	--
From FRANZ SCARVARA.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	,, 13 8
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. --	Rs. 14 0
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Chateau Lagrange	,, 22 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc ***	Rs. 18 0	,, --
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, --
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 24 0	,, --
Cognac. Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	,, --
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 32 0	,, --
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	,, 37 0	,, --
BURGUNDY.		
From FORTIN PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	,, 23 0	,, --
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	,, --
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	--
,, ,,	,, 22 8	--
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	--
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	--
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
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First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	4 0	,, 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	--
Finest Kummel	,, --	--
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	--
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. to 3l.	0 11	per lb.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
From BUSH & BARNEWITZ, WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Band, B. V. R. Corps, Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Cook's Harbour Excursion, 8-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Kurrachee ; and Volturno (s), Hull.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Busheer (s), for Marmagao ; Nurjehan (s), Cannanore and Allepy ; Mobile (s), Persian Gulf ; and Colaba (s), Rangoon.

Friday, being Good Friday, the Band of the 2nd Gloucester Regiment will not play at the Yacht Club.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf will close at 9·30 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday), 18th instant.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will hold a confirmation in the Cathedral to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock.

REPORTED THEFT.—Gocaldass Jethanund, residing at Narian Dhurn Street, reported to the police on Monday last the theft of sundry gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 213 from his premises.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Poonashah Gopalshah, a native Chief, arrived here from Jubbulpore on Monday, accompanied by 150 followers. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Pinjrapole 2nd Lane.

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT GIRGAUM LIBRARY.—We are requested by the treasurer of the institution to acknowledge with thanks the sum of Rs.150 as supplementary donation from Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, in aid of the institution.

MR. HARRY STANLEY announces a sacred concert at the Gaiety Theatre on Good Friday, when the following selections will be performed, viz :—Stabat Mater, Creation, Messiah, and St. Paul. Principal soloists—Miss Gracie Plaisted and Mr. Chas. Harding, supported by the entire strength of the Stanley Opera Company.

JUMP FROM A WINDOW.—Fathma, a woman, aged about 22 years, jumped out of a window on the third storey of her house in Tindal Street on Monday last, it is alleged, through fear of her husband. She sustained a fracture to her left thigh bone and other injuries and she is at present under medical treatment at her own house.

DEATH AT THE COMMON JAIL.— An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Common Jail, Omercarry, respecting the death of Moosa Mahomed. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment. When admitted he was suffering from hœmorrhoids. He gradually became worse. On Saturday last he became feverish and unconscious, and remained so until his death on Monday afternoon. The verdict was that the death of Moosa Mahomed was caused by anæmia.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 6 o'clock :—

Overture.....	Egmont ..... Beethoven.
Quadrille	Neve Melodien ..... Strauss.
Potpourri	Giovanna d'Arco ..... Verdi.
Waltz	The River of Years... Liddell.
Serenade.....	Quand tu Chantes ... Gounod.
Polka	The Bugle Call..... May Ostlere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Bellasis Road into the circumstances attending the death of Suzna Mahadhoo, aged 35 years. Deceased was a labourer employed at the Iron Works of Messrs. Gahagan and Co., Bellasis Road. At about 2 p. m. on Monday, while deceased was working in the moulding shed standing on a platform feeding a furnace he was found with his head in a cupola motionless, and when removed was found to be dead. There was no blast in the furnace at the time. The verdict was that the death of Suzna Mahadhoo was caused by heart disease.

PHYSICAL UNION.—At a meeting of influential Mahomedans convened at Kazi Ismael Polbundary's place, Two Tanks, on Sunday, the 14th instant, a club was started under the designation of "Mahomedan Physical Union," the object being to promote the long neglected physical development of Mahomedans and other natives in general. Nawab Meer Abdul Rasul Alam Khan of Bela was elected president ; Seth Hajee Rehmatulla, vice-president; and Messrs. Mahomed Jafer Nazari and Syed F. Aboobaker Edroos, honorary secretaries of the club. Many influential gentlemen were enlisted as members. All interesting in-door and out-door game are to be provided.

FEMALE THIEVES.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Cassee, Bhimee, Lai, and Soojee, women, and Morarjee Khemjee, a dealer in grain, were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. Hamilton, the four women with stealing a quantity of tilseed, valued at Rs. 12, from a godown at Dhana Bunder, on the 9th instant, the property of Premjee Dewcurrun, and Morarjee with dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The women were observed in the act of stealing the tilseed, and then attempting to dispose of it to the fifth accused for Rs. 2. The women were each sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and Morarjee was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

WATER-FAMINE IN RAJKOTE.—The alarming fire at Surat leads one to think that if a fire were unfortunately to break out in Rajkote the whole of the place would be gutted and thousands of lives destroyed. There is no drinking water in the station. For the last six years plans and estimates, revised and re-revised, are being submitted, special officers deputed, special reports furnished, and yet nothing is being done. Mr. Doig has not, we hear, yet submitted his report. H. E. the Governor will be pleased to call for the report and order the water scheme as early as possible. The Station Magistrate does his best to supply the want. But what could he do? Wells are sunk deeper and deeper, but as there is no moisture in the ground there is no sign of water. The want is being very keenly felt now. Will not the Political Agent urge on the Government the immediate expediency of constructing a permanent source of water-supply? The water scheme deserves better attention than has been accorded it in past years. If anything untoward occurs who shall be held responsible?—*Kathiawar Times.*

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Sanklee Tank, Byculla, touching the death of Bhickoo Baboo. Deceased was a mill labourer. About twenty days ago deceased became insane, and could not go to his work. on Monday morning he strayed away from his house at Mahaluxmee. At about 8 o'clock the same evening his dead body was found floating in the Sanklee Tank. There were no external marks of violence on it. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having drowned himself while of unsound mind in the Sanklee Tank.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital respecting the death of Bawakhan Dawood Khan, aged 16 years. Deceased was a ship-painter and worked in the Government Dockyard. On Monday about noon he was found to be suffering from the effects of opium, and was removed by his brother to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 4-55 p.m. on the same day. Deceased, it appears, was annoyed that his younger brother was married before him. A verdict of death from opium poisoning was returned.

A BREACH OF THE REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Inspector Briscoe charged Mudderbux Russainbux, a coachman in the service of Messrs. Budha Ebrahim and Co., of Bellasis Road, Byculla, before Mr. C. P. Cooper with violating rule framed by the Commissioner of Police, under section 77, Act 13 of 1856, for the regulation of traffic on the public thoroughfares of this city. On the 31st ultimo the accused, it appears, was the driver of a carriage and pair and conveyed a gentleman and two ladies to St. Thomas's Cathedral, on the evening of the day in question. After the gentleman and the ladies alighted, he drove out of the Cathedral compound, when he was ordered by the police officer to proceed to the rear of the carriages formed up in a line on the opposite side of the Cathedral on Church Gate Street, to avoid obstruction on that thoroughfare. The coachman declined to do so, and was insolent to the police officer, stating that he would remain where he pleased. At this time Mr. Gell, the present Acting Commissioner of Police, came up, and the matter was brought to his notice. He ordered the police officer to take his name and address and to prosecute him. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

HIGH COURT.—APPELATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

CASTE FEASTS INTERDICTED.

THEIR Lordships resumed consideration of a petition of Motilal Maneklal, applying for revision of an order passed by Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, District Magistrate of Broach, under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, forbidding the public from holding caste dinners for a period of two months. Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared for the petitioner.

The petition stated that the District Magistrate had issued a notification prohibiting the public from giving caste feasts in the city of Broach. The notification was as follows :—

"It has been brought to our notice that, owing to the feasting of castes in Broach, and from the kind of food served at such feasts, and from the narrow and unwholesome places where people are made to sit, and also from the leavings of the caste dinners, the streets and places become dirty, and much danger arises to human life and health, that is to say, it produces cholera and increases the cholera prevailing in Broach, therefore this public notice is given that we, under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, forbid all people for a period of two months from the date of this notice to the giving of caste dinners.—T. D. MACKENZIE, District Magistrate."

The petitioner proceeded to say that he lost his father on the 15th ult., and, as is usual on such occasions, he had to give caste feasts on the 28th ult. On the 18th ult. his brother convened a meeting of the Mahajun at Broach, and obtained their permission to give a dinner to them. Such permission was equivalent to issuing invitations for dinner, and petitioner had already incurred considerable expense in making preparations for a caste dinner. The magistrate had suddenly issued the notification without any previous notice of his intention to issue it, and had brought it into force at once. Petitioner therefore prayed their lordships to quash the notification. Section 144 does not authorise the magistrate under any circumstances to prohibit the public from giving caste dinners in the City of Broach. It only authorises the magistrate to issue an order to the public, when frequenting or visiting a particular place from doing a particular act. The public in the present case had not been ordered to abstain from doing any act when frequenting or visiting a particular place. Even an individual person could not, under the section, be prohibited from giving such meals to his caste-fellows as are usually consumed every day by the Hindus. The statement of the case made by the magistrate in the notification did not warrant his general prohibition, inasmuch as caste dinners, given not in narrow and open streets, but in neat buildings did not fall within the statement.

Mr. Shantaram stated that his client, who was a member of the Broach Bar, and who had also a brother who was a vakil, and belonged to a respectable family, wished to hold the feast in his own house, and not in the public road.

Their Lordships did not think that the magistrate had exceeded the powers given him by section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Court could not interfere with his discretion, but intimated that the applicant might petition Government or the magistrate himself, if so advised.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LILLADHUR OODOWJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, third presidency magistrate, who on the 10th December last convicted the accused of theft, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for six months.

The accused admitted his offence before the magistrate. He induced the adopted daughter of his mistress to elope with another man Girdhur, and with this intent the girl, Manek, gave him the key of the money-box, from which he took, or she took and handed to him, Rs. 2,000 in notes. The three afterwards took tickets by railway to Poona. Girdhur got out at Tanna, but the accused and Manek continued their flight to Poona and on to Benares, where they lived together as man and wife. There was afterwards a quarrel between them, and Manek eloped with Hurjeevun, a cook, to Porebunder. Accused returned to Bombay and on being arrested, made a confession. Manek returned to Bombay later on, but on the application of the pleader for the complainant, the charge against her was allowed to be withdrawn, and she was made a witness in the case against the accused.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the matter, said : In this case the magistrate had issued a warrant to arrest Manek Bai on a complaint of theft. When she appeared, he allowed the complaint to be withdrawn and made her a witness. It appears that Manek Bai's evidence is not admissible. The magistrate had no power, under section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to permit the case against her to be compounded. The offence was not one regarding which a magistrate can offer pardon under section 337, or in which a magistrate can permit a withdrawal of a complaint under section 248, the complaint in the present case being of a warrant case, not a summons case. If the evidence against Manek was, in the magistrate's opinion, insufficient, he might have discharged her under section 253 after following the procedure of chapter 21. That chapter gives no authority to allow warrant cases to be withdrawn. The reasoning in Reg. *vs.* Hanmant, L. R., 1 Bom. 618, as to the inadmissibility of the evidence of an accused person, not legally pardoned, appears to apply to that of a person against whom a charge has been made, which has been withdrawn except in accordance with law. The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure are, as pointed out in that case, clear and distinct. (See, too, Emp. *vs.* Aschar, 1 L. R. 2 Allah. 260.) We think, however, that the conviction may be sustained on the other evidence, exclusive of that of Manek Bai, and we therefore dismiss the appeal and confirm the convicti on and sentence.

A PURPOSELESS MURDER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAMJEE WALAD DAGA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Sessions Judge, Khandesh, who, on the 4th March last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Venayek Hurrichund appeared for the accused and Mr. M. C. Apte for the Crown. The accused was charged with the murder of one Ramjee Soma by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife. He unreservedly pleaded guilty to the charge. The Sessions Judge examined him at some length to make sure that he had nothing to allege in extenuation of the offence that could reduce the crime below that of murder ; but all that he said was that he had an improper intimacy with the deceased's wife, and that she had informed him that her husband had threatened to shoot him, the accused. He expressly denied that he was angry at the time, admitted that there was no fight, and that he was not apprehensive of any immediate bodily injury from the deceased at the time. There appeared to the Sessions Judge to be no reason for not awarding capital punishment. Even according to the accused the deceased had offered him no provocation or uttered any threat, but such as would be natural to an injured husband. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused of murder on his own plea and sentenced him to death. Their lordships saw no reason to interfere, and upheld the conviction and sentence.

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY IN HOLY WEEK.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Confirmation.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
8 p.m.—Sermon on the Actors in the Passion (and daily during the week).

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Niagara this evening at 7-30 p.m. in the Victoria Dock. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, BYCULLA.

GOOD FRIDAY.

6 p.m.—Tenebrae Sermon by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s., 6d., per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACTS.

A DEPUTATION representing the Lancashire factory operatives waited on Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst at the India Office on March 22 in reference to the condition of their fellow workpeople in India. Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., Mr. Sidebottom, M.P., Mr. Tomlinson, M.P., Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., and Mr. George Howell, M.P., accompanied the deputation.

Mr. Maclean, in introducing the deputation, said it represented the textile and factory workers of Lancashire, who would lay before his lordship their views on what they considered a very important question affecting the trade of Lancashire. The subject was the excessive hours of the workpeople who were employed in Indian mills. It was said, and he thought with a good deal of justice, by his lordship and others that in whatever changes were made in the law of India with regard to the regulation of labour in factories they must be guided by the consideration of the sanitary improvement of the mills first of all. There was no doubt that the restriction in the hours of labour in English factories was begun for the improved, comfort and health of the workpeople, although it involved some sacrifice of wages. But, apart from that consideration, he thought that the workpeople of this country rightly considered that they had a real grievance in having to compete with Indian mills, where the workpeople were employed for perhaps eighty or more hours a week. It had been said that this matter might be left to the attention of the Government of India, and that it was a selfish proceeding on the part of Lancashire to come forward and take any action in the matter ; but he thought experience showed that the question could not be left safely to the Government of India. They knew that nearly five years ago Sir James Fergusson appointed a Commission in Bombay to report on the question whether the factory law of India should be amended. That Commission made its report more than four years ago, and it recommended that the limit of age for children employed in factories should be raised, and that the employment of women in the mills should be restricted very much below the time they were now engaged for. A minority, at all events, of the Commission recommended that the mills shold be closed upon Sundays so as to give the workpeople four days' holiday in the course of the month. Those were very important recommendations. They showed, at all events, a desire on the part of the Commission, which was actually composed, so far as the majority was concerned, of friends of the mil-owners, to mame some alterations in the law for the benefit of the workpeople who had themselves complained of the hardships they had to endure. The report, however, was never acted upon, and not the slightest notice was taken of it until Lord Cross was moved, owing to a report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, to ask what was the view taken by the Government of India on the question. He understood that the Government of India had sent to his lordship a despatch, which would, no doubt, be dealt with and considered. (Hear, hear.) The object of the deputation was to convey to his lordship the impulse of a considerable body of public opinion of this country and to let his lordship know the feeling of the working people of Lancashire upon this great and important question. There was no intention, and it would be utterly absurd for the people of this country to attempt to interfere with the legitimate expension of the Indian cotton manufacturing trade which would always have its especial advantages in the way of and abundant supply of the raw materials and of cheap labour ; but if the Indian mills were to be allowed to work night and day, Sunday, and weekday, it was obvious that the working-men of this country must be placed under very great disadvantages in competition in the market of the world. The line he personally took all the time he was in India was in opposition to the view of the millowners and in favour of perfect free trade with India in this matter. (Cheers).

Mr. Sidebottom, M. P., said, a large proportion of the mill in India were being with English capital, which was an important matter to bear in mind in considering this question. Mill, were being built on a colossal scale in India, but in England, he believed, there was only one mill in course of erection in the whole cotton district of Lancashire. In proof of this he might mention that in six years the export of cotton yarn from India to China and Japan had increased by 300,000,000lb. whereas in the same period the exports of yarns from England had decreased by about 30,000,000lb.

Mr. J. T. Fielding (Bolton), Mr. Geo. Silk (Oldham), and Mr. A. Buckley (Oldham) having spoken on behalf of the operatives,

Lord Cross said, in reply : I am glad to see you here this morning. I may say my intention was to listen to what you had to say rather than to make any remarks myself on the subject. I stated not long ago in the House of Lords the principles which must guide me in the consideration of the report which I have called for from India, but which has not yet arrived, although, I believe, it is on its way ; and I can only say that the experience I gained in passing the measure for the consolidation of the Factory Acts in England some years ago will, of course, enable me to approach the consideration of that report with perhaps more knowledge than many other people. At the same time I must again remind you of the principles which must guide me in dealing with this matter. I have stated those principles openly in my place in Parliament, and it is impossible for me to withdraw from them. (Cheers,)

BORNEO.

ON March 26 a paper was read by Mr. Robert Taylor Pritchett before the foreign and colonial section of the Society of Arts, on "Borneo and British North Borneo." Sir Rutherford Alcock presided.

The lecturer dealt in the opening portion of his paper with the general situation and early history of the country, describing afterwards in detail its geographical and climatic peculiarities, together with the leading characteristics of its inhabitants. Considerable attention was also devoted to sport and natural history, with which he dealt very entertainingly, introducing into his descriptions many personal experiences of interest. En resume, the lecturer said that, after cousidering the facts which he had detailed concerning Borneo, its natural products, and the rapid development of country inland, one might justly conclude that it really was a territory of great promise. The Dutch had two-thirds of the southern portion of the island, but the more temperate latitude of British North Borneo was a great advantage to us, and if the Dutch had the chance they would only be two glad to exchange territories. The progress in the last few years had culminated in the encouragement of the companies for tobacco growing. It was not likely that Borneo tobacco taken to Rotterdam for the annual sales there would have fetched the good price it did last year had it not been of superior quality ; and it did achieve this great success, even to the extent of attaining a higher price than the Sumatra tobacco of Delhi, which, next to Acheen, was the Dutchman's chief stronghold. Fortunately there was in Borneo an admirable staff of officials, combining with their natural good English character great experience and local knowledge to carry out and mature this work. Fortunately, too, here, as elsewhere, so long as justice was administered by Englishmen, the native felt that he was safe, and that his life and property would surely be preserved, this wholesome influence being of the greatest service in governing a large population such as that of British North Borneo.

THE PAPER SYNDICATE.

LAST year, says the *Paper Trade Review*, we recorded the preliminary steps towards a Lancashire "news" combination. Valuations of about nine mills have since been made in the interest of the proposed syndicate, which apparently emanates from the inner circle of the salt union. Some papermakers cordially approve of the combination especially as there is a possibility of a very good price being paid to the present owners of the mills ; others, however, recognise rocks ahead, and an ultimate loss of trade to the country, particularly as regards the London newspaper proprietors, who are well located for the purchase of paper ex Thames from Germany, Belgium, Scandinavia, and even from the United States. The proposed syndicate aim at immediately advancing prices ½d. per lb. on common news, and ¼d. on better grades. The reqirements of the London dailies, penny weeklies, and three municipal illustrated papers, at the lowest computation, average 850 tons per week, equal to 99,008,000 lbs. Therefore an advance of one-eight would be an extra outlay to the combined London newspaper proprietors of £51,566; or an advance of ½d. would amount to £103,132 per annum. It is proposed to control the mills by a central staff, located either in London or Manchester, who will have exclusive authority in selling the paper, sending the orders to those mills which are most conveniently placed as regards proximity to the purchaser, with due regard to the quality of sheet wanted and local manufacturing circumstances. It will be one thing to dispose of the mills for cash, but quite another to keep any large amount of capital embarked in this enterprise. The newspaper proprietors have already opened negotiations with agents of foreign mills, and in some cases have obtained the option of contract for a large supply.

HOW TO "CANE" BOYS.

THE real point at issue (says the *Hospital*) is this : To what part of the body may strokes with a birch or cane be applied without risk of injury to important structures ? All persons, both schoolmasters and others, are now agreed that striking the head or face, or boxing the ears, is dangerous. The practice has indeed to a large extent been given up, except in country villages, where heads are dense and nerves are not sensitive. "Handers," or "palmies," are of much earlier origin than either Board or national schools. It is not improbable that they were known to the ancient Britons, or even to the builders of the Tower of Babel. As administered in country schools 30 years ago, with a piece of thin wood, three inches broad and two feet long, the stroke was delivered upon the four prominent ridges of the palm, and seldom or never produced any injurious results. But as now given, with a round thin cane, it becomes a "cutting" stroke, and if it fall with sharp energy across the centre and hollow of the palm of soft-handed town children may do serious mischief, not only to the skin, but to important structures beneath. In all large towns, therefore, "handers" are dangerous, and should be discontinued. In country districts, where rough occupations make the integuments thick and hard there is less risk. There remain for consideration a "thrashing across the shoulders," and a good sound "birching." From a medical and scientific standpoint "birching" is undoubtedly the most suitable and the safest form of punishment a boy can receive. The preparation for it takes time, and allows the anger of the teacher to subside a little. This is an undoubted advantage. The part birched is sufficiently sensitive to make the punishment decidedly "smart" in every sense. The painful effect by no means ceases with the last swish of the cane, but remains for a considerable time, making ease and idleness alike unpleasant. Finally, no harm can be done unless the bircher be of such a savage temper as ought to ensure his permanent dismissal from the service of school committees. Some people think birching indecent. Those poor creatures ought to have had human bodies specially made for themselves on a different pattern from that after which they are at present constructed. If there be any indecency, it is in their own ridiculous minds. For disciplinary purposes in boys' schools there is no other punishment which is at once so efficacious, so safe, and so properly humiliating as a "good sound birching."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain M D Blott, sailed yesterday evening for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 598 tons, Captain F W Lewins, sailed yesterday morning for Mazmagao in ballast.

THE Wilson Line s s Volturno, 1,537 tons, Captain Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Hull with a general cargo.

THE s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F J Raffin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida, Massowah, and Jedda with a general cargo and 622 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for rthe Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE s s Nurjehan, 1,936 tons, Captain W. Mason, sailed yesterday for Cannanore and Allepy with a general cargo and 2 ladies, as saloon and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mr J S Single and Mr H A L Baldina, as cabin and 471 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. G. C. Tower	2401	Brotherton..	A	F. Muir & Co.
,, Arabia.....	2314	Laiard	B	W & A. Graham & Co.
,, King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C	B. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Vesta	1993	Harris	F	.....
,, Draco	1113	Marshall.....	H J	F. Muir & Co.
,, Naples.....	1481	Anderson	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Aston Hall..	2254	Hill	L	Edward Bates & Co
,, Methley Hall	2182	Buck.....	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Govino	1154	Tyson	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, Atrato.....	2035	Gordon.....	P	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

,, Kt. of St. John	2248	Bevis	1	K. Nixon & Co.
,, B. Castle ...	1653	Tod	2	Boyts Craig & Co.
,, Singapore ...	2432	Guesseppe ...	4	F Bozzoni.
,, Khiva	1402	Crewe	5	P. & O S. N. Co.
,, Niagara	2044	Maconichie..	6	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Oriental	939	Frohawk.....	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Kt. Errant..	2221	Mathew	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Knight Companion	2542	Thomas	13	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Karoon	1342	Saunders ..	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Karagola (s).....	Gimblett....	Kurrachee, April 13
	Volturno (s)	Watson	Hull, March 7.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	Busheer (s).....	Lewins	Marmagao.
	Nurjehan (s).....	Mason	Cannanore & Allepy
	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Colaba (s)	Blott.....	Rangoon

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Methley Hall, for Genoa ; Ataka, Liverpool, Genoa and Marseilles ; Krishna, Mangalore ; and Malda, Calcutta and Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—20 kegs iron nails, F Noormahomed ; 1 case german silver sheets and tacks, K Jaitha ; 6 casks ivory, S Essoofbhoy and Co ; 243 reams of paper, B Sazba and Co ; 23 cases aniline colour, Kerr, Tarruck and Co ; 4 cases cochineal colour, V Geordhur ; 25 cases galvanized wire nettings, M Heeralall and Co ; 13 packages printing materials, Gopal Narayan and Co ; 6 cases medicine, T Bhanji ; 62 cases oilmans stores and cheese, E Russuljee ; 4 cases german silver sheets and 10 cases tartaric acid, Owen and Okell ; 5 cases musical instruments, music papers, &c., Rose and Co ; 25 cases quick silver, H Valljee ; 28 cases provisions and sugar, Bolton and Co ; 150 cases yellow metal, W and A Graham and Co ; 15 cases brass sheets and 3 cases german silver sheets, D Khanbhoy ; 4 cwts ivory, N Futtayally and Co ; 16 bales paper, G Claridge and Co ; 141 packages provisions, hardware, confectionery and glassware, &c., Phillips and Co ; 18 drums antifouling paint, W Crowder.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Peshawar s—60 cases of paints, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 1,084 pipes, Richardson and Cruddass and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Peshawar s—101 cases green apples, Bomonjee Eduljee ; 70 cases apples and 4 cases cheese, Lawrence and Co ; 13 cases beads, Framjee, A Davur and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arabia s—11 cases tobacco, C. Dollichund ; 21 cases tobacco, H. Ballantine and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Peshawar s—20 cases Chinese blue, A. Blascheck and Co.

FROM HULL.

Chicago s—50 drums linseed oil, E. Mungaljee.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—2 cases watches, G. A. Charpie and Co ; 17 cases coral bits, Volkart Bros.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—2 cases watches, Lawrence and Co ; 10 cases asbertos paper, R. R. Parukh and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—190 packages paper, Shaik A. Dawood.

APRIL 16.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawar s—55 cases beer and 100 cases brandy, J Framjee : 200 cases brandy, Navroji Ardasir and Sons ; 6 cases medicine, Phillips and Co ; 75 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Falls of Inversnaid s—10 hogsheads Pale ale, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 200 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

Arabia s—1 cask whisky, G W F Playfair.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjibhey Cowasji.

FROM HAMBURG.

Paxo s—45 cases beer, New Oriental Bank, Co, Ld.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Oriental s—2 casks wine, The Co-operative Stores, Ld.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peshawar s—51 cases brandy, J Framji.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Errant s—9,500 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts castor seed and 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 600 bales cotton, Thos H Moore, and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Finlay Muir, and Co ; 17 bales cotton, G Nursey ; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 43 bales wool, B Boga ; 5 bales mule twist, B and A Hormarjee ; 525 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum ; 2,001 cwts myrabolums, and 50 bales cotton, D Sassoon, and Co ; 1,501 bales cotton, S Pragjee ; 7 bales hair, M Somjee, and Co ; 212 bales coir yarn, A Mahadeo ; 1,035 cwts myrabolums, J Essa.

Arabia s—364 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar, and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 5 bales hemp ropes, and 1 bale hemp, M M Hoosein ; 29 bales wool, E Sewjee ; 82 bales cotton, R Rassoobhoy.

Aston Hall s—705 cwts myrabolums, H Govanjee ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, Ritchie, Steuart, and Co ; 2,001 myrabolums, D Sasseon, and Co ; 875 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee.

FOR LONDON.

Karoon s.—6 hogheads chutney, R D Sabedar ; 70 cwts gum Arabic, S Pragjee ; 30 cwts horns, W Gamgee ; 275 cwts mussoor dal, A Hoosein ; 10 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 130 cwts dry ginger, S Kessowjee ; 45 cwts gum, G H M Hoosein Khan ; 10 bales untanned hides and 2 cases peacock feathers, C Purdun ; 50 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 225 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee ; 275 cwts ginger, E H Esmail ; 21 packages chutnies, D P Bathia and Co.

Vesta s.—6 cases feathers and 4 cases nutmegs, H K Hajibhoy ; 2 cwts ivory, T Topen ; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 50 bales tanned skins, E Ganjee and Co ; 9 cwts fishmaws, S Dattoo ; 8 bales tanned skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 1,005 cwts myrabolums, Beyts ; Craig and Co ; 28 bales tanned skins and 5 bales tanned hides, S Mooloobhoy and Co ; 20 cwts gum Arabic, S Runchordass.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—16 cases shawls, P Juganath ; 5 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR HULL.

Draco s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 201 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 216 cwts wheat, J Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Knight of St John s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co : 6,000 cwts castorseed, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 3,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 1,620 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—735 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Knight Companion s—1,999 cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co.

Glen Caladh Tower s—20 bales cotton droppings and 269 cwts cotton flies, D Virjee ; 150 bales cotton, and 1,125 bales rapeseeds, Ralli Bros ; 18 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maple Branch s—810 cwts myrabolums, W Gartler ; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 930 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 550 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 275 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,650 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HOBART.

Bothwell Castle s—499 cwts myrabolums, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Vesta s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Methley Hall s—4,000 cwts wheat, J L Kersten ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Draco s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Excelsior s—975 cwts myrabolums, 5,999 cwts wheat, 1,998 cwts rapeseed and 825 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—50 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co ; 22 bales twist, Tatta and Co ; 12 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 145 cwts sharkfins and 6 cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo ; 50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 8 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 11 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 250 cwts onions, C Jooma.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s—5 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 2 cwts ivory, A H Joosub ; 75 bales twist, J Fleming and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s—165 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—316 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Hume, Surgn-Major, Ms., I. M. S., on leave, from Bangalore.

APRIL 16.

Leach, Major, Punjab, R. A., on leave, from Mian Meer.

Bullock, Col., Ms. Staff Corps, on furlough, to Amraoti.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 16.

Lance, Col, Bengal, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Ferozepore.

Radcliffe, Capt, Bl, 14th Sikhs, to rejoin from leave, to Jhelum.

Hume, Surgn-Major, Ms., I. M. S., to rejoin, to Bangalore.

APRIL 17.

Dick, Capt, Bl, A. P. D., on leave, to England.

Leach, Major, Punjab 0-3 R. A., on general leave

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

MINATURE PACKETS of PURE INDIAN TEA, direct from the INDIAN TEA SUPPLY Co., Ld., CALCUTTA, 1, 2 and 4 oz. each, also in ½ and 1 lb. Tins. Retail, Annas 12 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sole Agents.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps. Rs. 5-8 and 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS, Best Tan Canvass, will hold Rugs, Blankets, Pillow, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. From Rs. 9-8 THORPE & Co., The Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

LOST.—Between Crawford Market and Fort, an open face lady's Gold Watch, by Jones; small Jet Chain, with Gold Beads attached. Finder will be rewarded. Apply to "W. M.," care of this paper.

OUR PRICES of SOAP, Scents, Umbrellas, Stationery, Crockery, Cutlery and Glassware can safely be compared with any other Firm in India, acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

SEASON ICES.—Four kinds daily, every day different, kinds; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

WANTED.—For 6 months, Rs. 3,200, on a Standard Life Policy for Rs. 10,000. Apply to "J. K. L.," care of this office.

TARPAULINS.—ENGLISH-made, of different sizes, and excellent quality. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A BROUGHAM made by Stephens as good as new, and a Roan Australian Horse, goes well in harness, and a set of English leather harness. The whole turn-out complete—Price Rs. 700 Apply to "200," care of this office.

BILLIARD CHALK As. 2 per doz.; Tips 10), Rs. 1-4; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

TO LET.—From the 1st of May, for 6 Months or longer if required. Rent moderate. Furnished. Upper portion of Mount Tower, Mazagon.—Apply to "J. H.," Defence Works, Mazagon.

TO LET.—A BUNGALOW on the "RIDGE," Malabar Hill, Furnished. For rent and particulars Apply to "MANAGER," French Bank.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home,. Charges moderate.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

EAU DE COLOGNE DES PRINCES in 10 oz., 20 oz., and 10 oz. Bottles at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints,—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—At the Sassoon Reformatory, a New Small VICTORIA and a DOG CART. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the Institution, Grant Road.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PATRINOS !!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X." at this office.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

SACCHARINE PALLETS Annas 14 per box, Tube Annas 8, Granular Citrate of Magnesia Annas 8, per bottle. Refreshing Saline Re. 1.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved Provisions, Ham, Bacon and Cheese.—MORENAS, and Co., General Merchants.

RICH MAJOLICA TABLE LAMPS, Reading Lamps, Hanging Lamps, Wall Lamps, &c., &c. Rich Presentation Lamps, &c., &c.—Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z, care of this paper.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BARON THORNTON'S RIDING and DRIVING BIT COMBINED. We have now received the first consignment of these celebrated bits forming seven different combinations, suitable for all horses. See testimonials.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,
SURGEON, L. M. & S.,
WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52. Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.
Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahibag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

CONSOLS remained at 98½ and Silver at 42½d. per oz. in London yesterday, and all other financial items come unchanged from Saturday's quotations, excepting the market rates of discount, which were ⅛ per cent. lower, both for 3 months' sight London Bills and 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 1⅞ and 1¾ per cent. respectively.

The market for East Indian Wheat from steady had become dull; but the only change in the quotations wired is a decline of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2 to arrive via the Canal. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was firm on the spot, but lower to arrive, and arrival prices of Calcutta seed come 3d. per quarter lower via the Canal, and 6d. via the Cape. Bombay seed is still quoted at 39s. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed is called very depressed, but previous quotations are repeated for both descriptions. Coffee was firm. The Sheep Skin sales opened yesterday with prices ½ to 1d. lower.

There was a further advance of 1-16d. in Mid-American in Liverpool yesterday, making the price 5 15-16d. per lb., and in Broach, Dhollera, and Oomra a rise to the same extent took place. The market closed steady generally and firm for Surats, the total sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including the larger proportion of 2,500 Surats. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York also the spot price was 1-16 cent higher, at 10 11-16 cents; but July Futures were two points lower, at 10·66 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, though smaller than for 1887 on the corresponding day, were the same as last year's, and the totals for the three seasons so far now give the following comparison:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	6,000	6,000	4,000
Two days' do. ...	11,000	8,000	6,000
Since 1st Sept.' 88 ...	5,301,000	5,173,000	1,112,000

The strengthening character of the advices from Liverpool and America, as chronicled above, notwithstanding our local Cotton market, has been quieter to-day, the late advance in prices having, no doubt, checked business, and the day's transactions have hardly exceeded 3,500 bales, while prices have remained steady at yesterday's quotations. The largest lines to-day have been in Bengals, of which over 1,500 bales were taken at Rs. 188-98; and Indore, which found buyers of at least 1,000 bales, at Rs 205-7½ per candy. The other lots which changed hands were Dhulia, at Rs. 209; Oojein, at Rs. 202; Julgaum, at Rs. 215; and Kurree, at Rs. 215½ per candy.

WHEAT.—In sympathy with advices from the other side, this market keeps quiet as to the amount of business passing, but steady in tone, and we repeat our last quotations for all descriptions. The arrivals of wheat since the beginning of the year are considerably less than they were at this time in 1888, the figures of decrease now nearing ¼ million cwt.

SEEDS.—Only a small business is reported in any kind, and the market is quiet in tone at previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	19,491	bales.
Wheat	87,502	cwt.
Linseed	26,529	"
Rapeseed	49,222	"
Gingelly	6,805	"
Poppyseed	2,038	"
Groundnuts	3,764	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and rates for ready cargo are about as last quoted. Enquiry, however, continues on a small scale, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a firmer feeling this morning and an upward tendency in rates, and closed firm at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank Demand and Telegraphic, and of 1-16d. in 3 months' sight Credits on last evening's quotations. There is again tightness in money, and only one or two Banks are buying ready Bills. Some business has been done in Credits at 1s. 4 13-32d. for the mail, and at 1s. 4⅜d. and 1s. 4 11-32d. for May delivery; but for Bank Paper demand is absent. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·73½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, with Calcutta rates ⅛ per cent. lower and money in banking circles tighter again, has been weak and declining. Fours for cash were quoted during the day at 100 3-16, but 100⅛ was the closing rate; while for the next account the rate fell to 100⅛, and for the end of May to 100⅜. 103½ to ½ is now the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not attracted more than a slight attention, and the following are the only changes in Mill Scrip, which we have to notice this evening:—Hyderabad Deccan are Rs. 40 down, at Rs. 690; Empress, Luckmidas Khimji, and Ripon are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 715, Rs. 985, and Rs. 1,125 respectively. Oriental are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 440. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 960; Bank of Madras have advanced to Rs. 920 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	960
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		122
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,320	250	125	5 do.	146

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,120
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	195 / 158
Bombay Tile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 45	158
Bapt Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	5 / 82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation. (3rd Issue)	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,450
Do.	2,000	62	375	Rs.	865
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	475
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	390
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	22
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	315
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 / 40 / 90
M. M. Mody & Co.					

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889.

MR. GOSCHEN in making his Budget speech on Monday set at rest the rumours current at the end of last week that he was meditating an issue of one-pound notes payable in gold, and of ten-shilling notes payable in silver. The latter part of the scheme attributed to him had been favoured by Lord Herschel and the monometallist section of the Currency Commission. Lord Herschel and five of his colleagues had recommended as the "best suggestion in relief of the tension of the existing situation," the issue of both ten-shilling and twenty-shilling silver notes against silver deposits. Mr. Goschen, however, shows no disposition to act upon the recommendations of the Commission in that regard. His intention apparently is to endeavour to do what Mr. Childers failed to do in 1882. He will introduce a Bill for dealing with light gold coinage, and will so give Lord Randolph Churchill a new opportunity for proclaiming in a letter to the *Times* his ignorance of the difference between legal tender currency and token money. The gold coinage, half sovereigns in particular, has in recent years become so seriously lightened that its rehabilitation will be a costly undertaking, and it will be interesting to learn how Mr. Goschen proposes to pay for it.

The general features of the Budget may be explained without much difficulty. Mr. Goschen estimated for last year a surplus of £2,377,056; the actual surplus was £2,790,000. The financial arrangements, however, in connection with the Local Government scheme provided for the handing over for local purposes of one-half the proceeds of the Probate Duty. This involved a surrender last year of about one million and a half sterling. In the coming year the financial part of the scheme will assume its permanent proportions, and the local authorities will receive little short of two millions and a quarter out of the proceeds of the Probate Duty besides the proceeds of other taxes that have been made over to them. The estimates for the coming year indicate a revenue of eighty-five millions and an expenditure of £6,966,000, leaving a deficit of a little under two millions. The expenditure is little more than fifty thousand in excess of last year's estimate, and considerable economies must have been effected in other directions in order to include the additional military and naval expenditure within those limits. The army estimates make provision for a large expenditure for the armament of the home forces with the magazine rifle, as well as for an additional two thousand men for the Colonial garrisons. That portion of the expenditure on increased naval armaments which is to be made chargeable to revenue will involve an addition of a little under a million and a half per annum to the estimates for the next seven years. Thus the Government have done exceedingly well in keeping the expenditure within the figure indicated, though they will be fortunate if they escape the reproach which usually attends deficit, however well explained. Mr. Goschen gets out of his difficulties without any addition to taxation of which the public can seriously complain. The great beer interest may find a grievance in the proposal to add a fourteenth of a penny per gallon to the beer duty. But, except on the principle "my wound is great because it is so small," it will be difficult to find in the extra beer duty material for an agitation against Mr. Goschen's Budget. The existing duty is six and three pence per barrel of thirty-six gallons, so that the extra fourteenth of a penny will involve an addition of little more than two-pence a barrel to the duty. Equally difficult will it be to provoke popular agitation against the proposed increase of the death duties. The proposal only touches estates of over ten thousand a year in value, and any attempt to levy increased contributions there-from will be regarded out of doors as a concession to that theory of "ransom," of which, before he entered into alliance with the Conservatives, Mr. Chamberlain made himself a conspicuous exponent. Mr. Goschen now derives welcome aid from the conversion scheme which was the great feature of his Budget last year. The scheme had little effect upon the financial position in the year which has just closed. It practically comes into operation from the present month, when those who have agreed to a conversion of their stock receive for the first time 2¾ per cent. interest instead of 3 per cent, as heretofore. From now until 1903 the Treasury will gain about £1,400,000 per annum, and Mr. Goschen proposes to apply a million out of the sum so saved to meeting the deficit of £1,966,000. It will be seen, therefore, that the extra outlay upon naval and military armaments which Parliament has sanctioned will be met only partially out of extra taxation, and that the Government have been somewhat better than their word in providing for their special naval expenditure without making any appreciable addition to the burden upon the tax-payers. Mr. Goschen has got through a somewhat embarrassing situation excellently well; and he owes this in a very large degree to the far-seeing measure of conversion which puts at his disposal at least a million a year which last year had no place in the resources of the Government. The estimates of revenue seem to be based upon a very moderate view of revenue possibilities. It is true that about three millions have to written off on account of duties transferred to the local authorities. But even with these deductions made, eighty-five millions seem at least a safe estimate after a revenue of over ninety-one millions 1886-87 and one of nearly ninety millions last year. The surplus of £180,000, therefore, which Mr. Goschen has arrived at is more likely to be exceeded than fallen short of. His reference to the general improvement in the trade of the country suggests the probability of the revenue regaining its former elasticity. The marks of improvement abound on all hands, and not least conspicuously in Ireland, where recent banking, railway, and savings bank returns indicate what looks very much like a revival of prosperity. In England prices of coal and iron have shown a continuous rising tendency; the ship-building yards have for months past been busy, and the Board of Trade labour returns show that in almost all branches of industry employment is more plentiful than it has been for five years past. There seems nothing on the horizon to discourage belief in the continuance of the better state of things thus indicated. Mr. Goschen warned the country some time since that though revenue might advance by leaps and bounds the necessities of imperial defence might overtake it. We now know what in the judgment of Government those necessities in time of peace are likely to be. Her Majesty's Ministers, deterred by no popular cry for retrenchment, confess that they can efficiently carry on the administration of the country and can bring its armaments up to the required strength with an outlay of less than eighty-seven millions a year. There is no warrant for the belief that the revenue upon its present basis will prove inadequate to such an expenditure.

Mr. Goschen's reference to the question of the duty on silver plate ought to be read with interest in India, though it would be affectation to pretend that outside a Government office or two and the columns of the Anglo-Indian papers any real concern in the matter has been shown here. Mr. Goschen regrets that he is unable to recommend the abolition of the duty on silver plate. We are not surprised at the announcement. The duty brought in last year a little over £54,000, and no English Chancellor of the Exchequer will ever be persuaded to sacrifice even that small amount of revenue in order to oblige India. Not only would the duty be lost to the Exchequer, but a large sum would have to be paid to holders of plate in England on account of drawbacks. When Mr. Gladstone was momentarily disposed to remove the duty he calculated that the claims for drawbacks would amount to about £170,000. It was this consideration which ultimately led him to withdraw the proposal for abolishing the duty. We question if any other Chancellor of the Exchequer would have the courage to deal with this question without regard to the interests of the trade in England, and it seems futile, though well-meaning, to argue, as the Calcutta Trades Association have argued lately, that the drawback factor in the problem ought not to be considered. It would be almost as futile to argue against having one measure of financial equity for England and another for India, and that would be saying a good deal. It must be remembered after all that the duty paid upon plate in stock in England is equal to about a third of the value of the unworked metal—a very different proportion from the 7½ per cent. formerly paid in import duties in India. The subject is one in regard to which agitation should be carried on upon what in France would be called "possibilist" lines. For some years to come we must give up the idea of a removal of the duty. But we can very fairly ask, and with some hope of success, that the absurdly unfair rule which treats articles made of rupee silver as base, common, and unfit for sale in England, shall be done away with. The difference between rupee silver and the standard of fineness exacted in England is infinitesimally small, being the difference between ·925 and ·918. When Mr. Gladstone said in 1881 that India, but for the operation of this duty, would be able to supply England with silverware in a manner advantageous to herself and to people at home, he scarcely recognised that it was not the duty alone, but the harsh and invidious way in which the standard of fineness was set up against to Indian plate, which virtually closes the market that article. The English Exchequer would itself be the first to profit by such a change as we have indicated. For imports of Indian silver plate into England would no longer yield the Government a paltry £1,500 a year if the recognised standard were brought into conformity with rupee fineness.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us in reference to the statement in an article on Saturday that "had not the Bombay Government shirked the responsibility which undoubtedly rested upon it under Act XXXVII. of 1850 the Cambay case would not have been submitted to the Secretary of State." Our correspondent points out that the Secretary of State alone can dismiss Covenanted Civilians, and that this discretion carries with it the right of the Secretary of State to judge for himself of the representations submitted to him before exercising the power of dismissal vested in him, so that if the local Government come to the conclusion, as the result of enquiry by a Commission, that a Covenanted Civilian should be dismissed, this decision can be only preliminary. Without calling into question this account of the powers of a local Government, it may be well to point out that in paragraph 6 in the Resolution of the 11th March 1887 there was a plain implication that certain facultative powers did rest with the Government in regard to the Cambay case which Government elected not to exercise. "His Excellency in Council thinks it necessary," the paragraph states, "to defer the issue of final orders in this case until the proceedings have been considered by H. M.'s Secretary of State." The Act of 1850 empowered the Government, if it thought fit, to refer the report of the Commissioner to the Court of Directors for their opinion on the case, and to finally pass such orders thereon as appeared just and consistent with its powers. The Government in 1887 did "think fit" to refer the report home, but the paragraph we have quoted seems clearly to imply that they did so in the exercise rather of a facultative right than in obedience to a peremptory obligation. If they did not, then the expression "His Excellency thinks it necessary" was singularly ill chosen.

THE cold weather tourist season in India seldom passes without claiming its victims, and a visitor who had made many friends during two brief sojourns in Bombay died on Monday, succumbing to an attack of typhoid fever contracted in Upper India. Miss Burdon Sanderson, sister of the well known Waynflete Professor of Physiology at Oxford, came to Bombay in December, seeking health in a winter spent under our genial skies. After benefiting greatly by a Bombay cold weather, Miss Sanderson went on a brief tour in the South Mahratta Country, and then took advantage of regained strength by, visiting the great cities of the North. At Delhi, it is believed, she contracted the illness which proved fatal to her, and she returned to Bombay, dying here amid the regrets of a wide circle of friends, to whom she was attached by ties of close personal and intellectual sympathy. For her robust and cultivated intelligence was not more marked than her kindliness and sympathetic disposition. Miss Sanderson was widely and deeply read, and her enthusiasm for German philosophy found expression in a translation of Hegel, on which she was still engaged while she was here, and which her death leaves an unfinished, but so far as she had carried it, an excellent and scholar-like work. She showed a keen interest in the religious and intellectual phenomena of India, and it was probably to the enquiring spirit which led her to undertake her last journey that she owed her greatly regretted death.

THE Commissionership of the Northern Division, which is about to be vacated by the retirement of Mr. Sheppard, will, it is believed, be conferred upon Mr. Woodward, the Collector of Nassick. Mr. Woodward is now in England on leave, and pending his return the Commissionership will, it is reported, be filled by Mr. F. M. Grant.

THE Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger will arrive at Grant Road Station by special train at seven o'clock this morning. His Highness will stay in Bombay for a few days at the bungalow of Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., Cumballa Hill, and will then proceed to Mahableshwar.

MR. J. J. HEATON, Under-Secretary to Government, having proceeded on leave, Mr. F. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary in the Judicial and Legislative Departments, will do his work during the period of his absence. Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Superintendent, Political Department, acts for Mr. Spencer as Assistant Secretary in the Judicial and Legislative Departments.

WE hear that there has been a serious outbreak of cholera at Bhagalkote in the Bijapur District and that over a hundred deaths have occurred.

THE Viscount Paço de Arcos, late Governor-General of Goa, has been entrusted by the Lisbon Government to continue the publication of the Essays of the late Lopes de Lima and Bordallo on the Portuguese colonies. The expenses will be defrayed by the Provincial treasuries in proportion to their income.

THE Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China recommend, after writing off £5,000 from premises account, a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, tax free, £25,000 being added to reserve fund (making it £250,000), and £5,000 to officers' superannuation fund, leaving £9,097 to be carried forward.

THE Calcutta Tramways Company in their report for the year ending Dec. 31 recommend a further dividend for the half-year to the above date, making in all 3 per cent. for the year, and leaving £1,039 to be carried forward.

WE are very glad (says the Calcutta *Statesman*) to hear that our old and distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, is forming a committee in Calcutta for the relief of the multitude of sufferers from the great fire at Surat, which may almost be said to be the Parsee capital of India, as it is the home of so many of the great families of the Parsee community. That a generous response will be made to Mr. Manockjee's efforts we have no doubt whatever.

THE directors of the Delhi and London Bank for the half-year ended Dec. 31 recommend a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, tax-free, payable on April 15, £341 being carried forward.

WHETHER Mr. John Bright was really and truly the first orator of his time is a question likely to be discussed not only within the next few days, but by future historians. It is only natural that he should be frequently contrasted and compared with his friend, Mr. Gladstone; and without venturing to give a decided answer, there is one thing to be pointed out without reference to the principles of either the one or the other. It is that Mr. Bright's genius seemed to flower in middle age, and afterwards neither advanced nor retrograded; while Mr. Gladstone's abilities took so long to ripen that we can take no specific portion of his life and say then he was at his best. At the root of the matter the difference is owing, perhaps, to Mr. Gladstone's more energetic temperament. Another difference is, that while Mr. Bright's speeches are studded with memorable phrases, one may search the huge volume of Mr. Gladstone's eloquence in vain for a single epigram. The former had real genius; the latter high ability just bordering on it.

TENDERS for remittances for Rs. 45,00,000 on India were received at the Bank on March 26, when the following allotments were announced, *viz.*:—In bills on Calcutta, Rs. 5,90,000 at an average of 1s. 4·3125*d.*; and in telegraphic transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 12,00,000; Bombay, Rs. 11,00,000; and Madras, Rs. 2,00,000, the average in all cases being 1s. 4·437*d.* Applicants for bills at 1s. 4 5-16*d.* and for transfers at 1s. 4 7-16*d.* will receive in full. Forty-nine lakhs of remittances were sold last week and realised £337,079, while bills and transfers for Rs. 20,54,03,221 were disposed of between April 1 and March 26 and produced £14,017,271.

MR. ARTHUR TITE, of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, has joined the board of the Burma Ruby Mines.

MR. HENRY HALLIDAY, writes a lady correspondent, is working on another great design for America. This time it is not an altar-piece, but a stained glass window for the Theological College, New Jersey. Mr. Halliday, with a delightful appreciation of women's character, has made his figure of Theology a woman, very lovely and graceful, and full of mind. Humility is at her feet, and History, Philosophy, Art, and Science cluster round her. The virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity looking on from above. This is how Mr. Halliday's ideal Theology should be. But he proposes an alternative picture which the College will scarcely choose. Theology with Pride at her feet, Ignorance and Discontent at her side, and Envy, Malice, and Uncharitableness looking down from above. It is well to choose the highest ideal for with the best intentions our works fall lamentably short.

M. GEORGES OHNET, a writer thinks, is in a sense the most remarkable and absolutely independent man in France. He scarcely ever gets a good word from a single literary critic, and yet his works are in the very front rank of popularity. "Serge Panine" is now in its 190th edition, "La Comtesse Sarah" in its 167th, while "Le Maitre de Forges," which, under its title of *The Ironmaster*, furnished Mr. and Mrs. Kendal with one of their most successful plays, has reached its 256th issue. There is a story told in Paris of M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GOSCHEN'S BUDGET STATEMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made his annual budget statement, which shows a surplus for the past year of £2,790,000, which is swallowed up by the surrender of local taxation and the increased naval outlay. The National Debt is reduced by £7,500,000. The total expenditure for the ensuing year is estimated at £86,966,000 and the Revenue at £85,000,000, being a deficit of £1,966,000. The increase in the expenditure is due to the increased Army and Navy estimates. Mr. Goschen proposes to convert the deficit into a surplus of £180,000 by using £1,000,000 out of £1,500,000 saved by the conversion of Consols, by increasing the death duties one per cent on estates over £10,000 in value and by increasing the duty on beer one-fourteenth of a penny per gallon. He regretted he was unable to abolish the duty on silver plate and adverted to the vast consumption of Indian tea and the general improvement in the trade of the country.

Mr. Goschen proposes shortly to introduce a separate Bill dealing with light gold coinage.

THE CESSION OF KELAT-I-NADIR.

Sir James Fergusson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said that the statement made by the *Daily News* that Persia had ceded Kelat-i-Nadir to Russia was untrue.

THE BOULANGER TRIAL.

PARIS, APRIL 15.

The Senate have appointed a Committee of nine to examine into the case brought against General Boulanger, Count Dillon, and M. Rochefort. The Court has been adjourned pending their report.

THE BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Mr. Albert Bright, the Liberal Unionist candidate, has been elected member for Central Birmingham by a majority of three thousand votes.

THE *CALCUTTA REVIEW*.

Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said he would direct the attention of Lord Lansdowne to the political character of the *Calcutta Review*, which was edited by Mr. Phillips.

THE SUGAR BOUNTIES BILL.

The Radicals will strongly oppose the passing of the Bill for executing the Sugar Bounties Convention.

NEW LIBRARY AT GADAG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GADAG, APRIL 15.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new library which the public of this town resolved to raise as a memorial to and in the name of Dr. Cardoz was performed this evening by Mrs. S Padamji and Mr. Sorabjee Padamji, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, in the presence of the local officers, municipal commissioners, and the native and European gentry. The ceremony was attended by a large concourse of people and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, which terminated with good wishes for the institution and three cheers for the Queen-Empress. The under mentioned gentlemen deserve thanks for the conspicuous part taken by them in this affair:—Rao Saheb Wagle, Rao Saheb Joshi, Dr. Hakim, Mr. Shapurji, Mr. Wasudavidas, and Messrs. Duttopant and Janardanpant, pleaders.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BENGAL.

THREE LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

A serious accident occurred on the Northern Bengal State Railway during a heavy storm last evening. The up mixed mail train, which leaves Sard at half-past two in the afternoon, whilst proceeding towards the Madhana Car, was blown over the bridge near the former station, and thirty vehicles were derailed. Three persons, a man, a woman, and a child, were killed, and sixty-nine third class passengers injured and were sent into Sura by a later train. The extent of the injuries received has not yet been reported. There were no first or second class passengers in the train. The line was cleared about three o'clock in the morning.

Major Boughey and some of the principal railway officers proceeded immediately to the scene of the accident. The Consulting Engineer for Railways starts this afternoon to hold an enquiry.

Later information states that the train consisted of an engine, 20 goods wagons, eleven carriages, and two brake-vans. The engine and the rear brake-van with one carriage remained on the line. Nineteen wagons were thrown down the bank, and ten carriages and one goods wagon were precipitated into the river.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, APRIL 16.

An influential meeting of the principal inhabitants was held at Hemabhai Institute this evening to collect subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the fire at Surat. Mr. Aston, the Judge, presided. The meeting heartily sympathised with the sufferers. Rs. 3,900 were subscribed on the spot.

MILITARY CHANGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

Major-General Sir George White left Burma for Karachi on Monday to assume the command of the Quetta Division. Major-General Gib, Commanding the Secundrabad District, retires under the superannuation clause, and General East succeeds him, Brigadier-General Bengough succeeding to Bangalore as in a second class district command.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Sutlej with the English mails of the 5th inst. left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 15.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Kurrachee the day before yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, APRIL 16.

Mail steamer Chusan from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1/4
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
Bar Silver	42⅛

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 15.—Pressure has increased over the greater part of the Indian region, but a slight decrease is reported from parts of Punjab, the N.-W. P., the Central Provinces, and Central India. The readings are high in North-West Punjab and North-East Assam and low over the Deccan and Central and N.-W. Provinces. Winds are variable and easterly in Assam and North Bengal and southerly on the Bay and Lower Bengal and northerly on the west coast. Temperature has fallen in Burma and Bengal and has risen or changed irregularly elsewhere. It is on the whole slightly above the average of the season. Thunderstorms have been general in Bengal, and showers have also fallen in a few other places.

WYER TESTIMONIAL.

WE are requested to ask intending subscribers to this fund to send in their subscriptions as early as possible. The small limit fixed for the subscription renders it very necessary to obtain as many names as possible, so as to reach a good total. We are glad to learn that the testimonial has been readily taken up, not only in Bombay, where Lord Reay's name heads the list, but even as far as Calcutta.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

WE are glad to say that succour in the shape of cloth was sent off to Surat by train yesterday from one of the mills in Bombay. This noble example has been set by a private mill called the Kaiser-i-Hind. The proprietors are Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas and his partners. Four bales were forwarded by these gentlemen, and one more by Messrs. Jugjeewandas and Morarji Vasanji and Brothers, cloth merchants. The goods are intended to be handed to the committee nominated by the Collector of Surat.

Also we have been requested to announce that His Highness the Holkar has subscribed a sum of Rs. 3,000 to the Surat Fire Relief Fund.

THE BANDORA ASSAULT CASE.

JUDGMENT was delivered yesterday at the Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate's Court, Tanna, in the Bandora assault case, wherein Nandoo and seven others were charged with having assaulted Mr. and Mrs. Chalk and their servants on the 21st February at Pali Hill, near Bandora. The charges as framed against the accused were:—(1) Riot under section 147 of the Indian Penal Code. (2) With voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code. After the facts of the case, already known to the public, were summarised by his worship, he stated:—Upon a careful retrospection of the evidence the Court is forced to the conclusion that the case is proved against all the accused persons, and that the efforts made by the learned pleaders for the defence to show that the servants of Mr. Chalk got the police to arrest them upon insufficient grounds, if not through previous enmity, have proved altogether fruitless. Mr. Chalk has stated that he had not communicated his intention of rebuilding the hut to anybody but the head constable, *i.e.* the chief constable, until a few minutes before he and his men went down to the well. How the Kolees got scent of the plan of Mr. Chalk has not been disclosed in evidence, but that they had got it is clear from their conduct. They could not have come in such a large number and prepared to meet him in strong opposition and use force and violence unless they knew or confidently expected that he would come down to the spot, that morning the way he did. The common object of the accused persons was to prevent Mr. Chalk from erecting the hut on a bit of ground to which both parties laid their claim. They wanted to enforce their right or their supposed right to the spot which means an unlawful assembly the moment they used force or violence. Among other matters one thing has prominently come to light in the course of these proceedings. It is the admission which patel Govind Kamla has made about the part he takes. He manages the funds of the villagers, and acts as their leader in all matters. It is he who has engaged the Purdesis, and it was he who directed them, as confessed by Ramkoover, to prevent Mr. Chalk by every possible means from raising the hut. He is the police patel of Danda, and as such is responsible for maintaining peace and order. That the Pali Hill estate does not actually lie within the limits of Danda affords no excuse whatever for his raising funds and openly organizing resistance to the lawful action of peaceful citizens. He himself admits that the conduct of the accused persons is not approved of by the public, and yet he has the boldness to add that the expenses of their defence are paid by him out of a public subscription which he has raised.

Another equally important matter that has come to light, said his worship, is the incompetency of the Bandora police. Two clever constables might, if they wanted to do so, have sufficed to check the disturbance before it assumed serious dimensions. The fact that constables Rowjee Bapujee (No. 16) and Dajee Tannia (No. 17) have proved themselves incompetent to do so will be brought to the notice of the Police Superintendent. That the chief constable of Bandora, Narayen Dadajee, has failed to arrest other offenders besides those now before the court is full of significance and will be communicated to the Police Superintendent for such steps as he may think proper and expedient to take in the matter. The conduct of the police patel Govind Kamla will also be brought to the notice of the District Magistrate in order that he may consider whether such a man should be allowed to hold the important office of police patel."

After enumerating the previous convictions against three of the accused, his worship found all the accused guilty and passed sentence as follows:—That Nandoo Isree and Narayen Balla each undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months and pay a fine of Rs. 50, or suffer additional rigorous imprisonment for three months in default of payment, on account of the first charge and also suffer the same punishment of imprisonment and fine on account of the second charge. (2) That Ramkoover Mohansing, Bendook Shinwar, and Jethoo Poshia each undergo rigorous imprisonment for two months and pay a fine of Rs. 35, or suffer additional rigorous imprisonment for two months in default of payment on account of the first charge, and also suffer the same punishment of rigorous imprisonment and fine on account of the second charge. (3) That Madhia Mokhacha, Soma Shimgisha, and Mullari Chahyacha each undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month and a half and pay a fine of Rs. 25, or suffer additional rigorous imprisonment for one month and a half in default of payment, on account of the first charge, and also suffer the same punishment of imprisonment and fine on account of the second charge. The fine in all cases to be realized, if necessary, by distress and sale of the accused persons' moveable property, and one half thereof to be paid to the complainant, Mr. Chalk, as compensation for the injuries sustained by him and Mrs. Chalk and by their servants, and for the expenses incurred by Mr. Chalk in the prosecution. All the accused persons Nos. 1 to 8 shall execute a bond for Rs. 100 each with one surety for the like sum for keeping the peace during the space of three years.

A GLIMPSE AT GOA, OLD AND NEW.—I.

"NON cuivis contingit adire Corinthum," which, being freely translated, means "it's not every one that has a chance of seeing Goa." For this reason, and also for the instruction of future travellers, we have thought it right, my companion and I, to note down our impressions of the visit we paid to Goa during the recent "Holi" holidays.

Coming as we did from the Deccan, we travelled down the S. M. Railway through Belgaum as far as Londa Junction. From this point the line branches off westwards, and crosses the Portuguese frontier near "Castle Rock." The entrance into the dominions of His Most Christain Majesty, Dom Luis I. of Portugal, is very picturesque. As an engineering work, the line down the Ghats fully sustains comparison with the famous way down the Bhor Ghat. If the scenery, taken as a whole, is not so fine as that which we see when we descend the ghat between Poona and Bombay, still the Portuguese and West of India Railway can show particular views which cannot be equalled anywhere else. There is the grand view of the Castle Rock, seen from below, with its darkened walls and pinnacles towering above a sea of green. There is, above all, the splendid cascade of "Dudh Sagar" (the sea of milk), which comes leaping and gliding down the whole face of the mountain till it plunges into the stillness of a dark-green pool in the valley below. The railway crosses over this cascade in its descent. The Dudh Sagar must be a magnificent sight during the monsoon. It is fine even in the middle of March. There is still enough of it to make three of the waterfalls over which the ordinary tourist would fall into rapture in Europe. In India the *nil admirari* principle is so fully developed that perhaps the description we have given may draw attention to a grand sight which might otherwise not be noticed as being "quite native, you know."

After descending the Ghats, we found ourselves in the Carnatic, traversing a low-lying land with sandy soil, but swampy in parts. It was dotted with villages nestling under cocoanut groves. In fact there were cocoanut groves everywhere. Across the swamps were lines of these palms grown on embankments. There were cocoanuts of all ages and sizes, from the giant "like the mast of some tall ammiral" to the infant just opening its arms to the sunlight. Each village had its Christian church, with stuccoed renaissance façade *à l'Italienne*. Wherever there was a hill available a church was placed on it.

At the stations the scenes were busy. Many things told us that we were out of British India. There were the public notices, "Prohibida a entrada" and "Telegrapha"; the Portuguese nasal twang was to be heard all around; broun-skinned and black-robed priests got in and out at the stations. The Goanese "master," with baggy trousers and patent leather boots turning up at the toes, was *en evidence*, likewise a fair bride in the latest Lisbon fashion, with a white satin bonnet perched on her jet-black locks. The police at the stations were not striking men, but looked like washed-out Italian militaires. But this was fully made up by the gorgeous costume of the postmen. These were dressed as if for a Fancy Ball, in blue coats with a red front, fastened with brass buttons, and on their heads were white helmets with blue silk puggries. There were palanquins waiting at some of the stations to take up travellers, and as we crossed the fields we could see a fidalgo being carried home in his palanquin by his faithful retainers after visiting his paternal acres.

The names of some of the stations had a continental sound, such as "Collem" and "Sanvordem." "Collem" is pronounced as the word "Colin" in French. The last station before Marmagao is "Vasco da Gama," named after the famous explorer.

It takes about four hours from Londa Junction to Marmagao. Some time before reaching the terminus, the line skirts the sea, and we had some pretty glimpses of coast scenery, which is similar to that near Bombay. The new breakwater and harbour of Marmagao lie at the foot of a rocky plateau, on which the remains of a fortress stand out picturesquely. The fortress of Marmagao was once of importance, and the fortifications are said to have been upwards of two leagues in circumference. But under the sheltering ægis of the British power, this stronghold has been deserted by the Portuguese Government, and not a soldier or a gun was to be seen.

We arrived between 5 and 6 p. m. and made our way to the breezy plateau above the harbour, where stands the travellers' bungalow, well built and excellently situated. There is an obliging messman on the spot, and the visitors' book bears testimony to the good accommodation. We noticed that two distinguished French travellers had made the remark "all right," doubtless under the impression that the phrase was *très chic*. A worthy German had also recorded that he was "very sedesfit." We are happy to say that we also were "very sedesfit."

On the following morning, refreshed by deliciously cool night we set forth to explore, having with some difficulty obtained a boat. It seems that we should have gone across the harbour to Dona Paula, and thence driven to Pangim or New Goa; but we voyaged round the point to the customs bunder, a trip of three hours, and very hot it was.

During our voyage, there being little to see, we looked up the history of Goa, and as some of our friends may be no better informed than we were, a short sketch will perhaps be welcome. Goa, or Gomant, is mentioned in the Mahabharata, and appears to have been known to the Greeks; the old city was the capital of the Kadambas, who have left their monuments all over the Konkan and Canara country. They were conquered by the Yadavas, who in their turn were ousted by the Mahomedans in the thirteenth century. They again were turned out by the king of Viyayanagara or Bijanugger, and he naturally succumbed to the Bijapur forces. Goa must have had rather a lively time for a century or so, while the Hindu and Mahomedan kings were fighting over it, until Vasco de Gama arrived in 1498. It was not, however, till some years later, and after Albuquerque and the Bijapur king had done an appalling amount of fighting, that the Portuguese capital was removed from Cochin to Goa, and things settled down.

The French traveller Dellon and others have described the magnificence and luxury of old Goa as something marvellous, but this does not seem to have acted long, for in 1675 travellers found many of the buildings ruinous, the population decreasing and the Mahrattas again threatening Portuguese territory. In 1710, exactly two centuries after Albuquerque's conquest, a Jesuit missionary describes it as the "wretched capital of a poor and miserable State, so ruined and deserted that its ancient grandeur can be guessed only from the magnificence of our convents and churches, which are yet preserved with great splendour and veneration."

But we have now passed Agoada, the "watering-place," with its fortress and revolving light, the lofty Cabo with the Governor's summer palace, and the confronting forts of Reis Magos and Gaspar Dias, and getting a breeze at the last moment past the pretty yacht of the Salt Officer and bring up at the Custom House bunder. Our first step is to refresh the inner man, and we proceed to the Crescent (Gomes') Hotel, facing the Town Hall, where we have engaged rooms. Inasmuch as we were courteously entreated at this establishment, it would be ungracious to depreciate it; but if we visit the territory of His Most Catholic Majesty again, we will arrange not to stay at this hotel, unless it be greatly improved.

Having breakfasted, we procured a carriage-and-pair, and started for Old Goa, along the Ribandar causeway, attributed by popular tradition to the supernatural power of the Jesuits, who are said to have constructed it in one night with the light of a single lamp.

Passing several objects of interest, we halt at the Jesuit Church and Convent of "Bom (or Good) Jesus," a fine building, but only part of the original edifice, fire and time having greatly injured it. Its church is in fair order, but shorn of much of its former grandeur, the entire walls having been formerly gilt and painted. The tomb of St. Pauline, or rather her relics in a glass case, the statue of the Infant Jesus, and the colossal figure of St. Ignatius Loyola are worth notice, as are the various chapels and altars, but the chief attraction is of course the tomb of St. Francis Xavier. this is in a small chapel which does not allow a good view of the tomb as a whole, but one can walk round it and see as much as the dim religious light permits. The tomb consists of three stages, the second of which contains large bronze plates in relief depicting the life of the saint; on the third stage is the coffin overlaid with silver, worked into thirty-two plaques, illustrating the life and work of St. Francis. A description of these would be tedious, and we had not time to examine many of them. But accounts are accessible. The body of the saint has not been often exposed of late years, as it suffered not only from the air, but from the devotion of the faithful, one pious lady having gone so far as to bite off a toe as a relic.

The sacristy of this church is worth a visit. It is very large and there is some fine carving about it. Among the pictures is one attributed to Murillo. The carved drawers in which the vestments are kept are curious and the embroidery on some of the chasubles would make South Kensington pale with envy.

On the opposite side of the sort of square into which the Rua Direita, or direct road from the palace of the Viceroy to the Church of Misericordia widens here, is the Convent with the Church of St Francis d'Assisi, the first convent in Goa, built in 1517, on the ruins of a mosque. The church is very fine lofty, and splendidly decorated. It is apparently in good repair, and is decidedly the handsomest Church in Goa, though not so large as the Cathedral. It contains the original gate by which St. Francis Xavier and other celebrated personages entered. This gate is said to be the only existing relic of Portuguese architecture of the beginning of the 16th century. The pavement is covered with quaint epitaphs and coats-of-arms. The convent is worth a visit as showing the abode of the Grey Friars, who "touch not money, but carry one with them that will, and are mendicants," but contains nothing remarkable except a number of pictures, very indifferently painted, commemorating with ghastly detail the martyrdoms of the early missionaries at the hands of the kings of Malabar, Cochin, and other savage potentates.

Near this are the Convent and Church of St. Cajetan or Caetano, built by the Theatine Friars in 1655. The church is small but very handsome, the front being Corinthian, and in imitation of St. Andrea della Vella at Rome. In the middle of the nave is a well, now covered in, where tradition says a sacred *tirtha* formerly existed. The stains on the cupola are said to have been caused by exhalations from this well. The principal chapel has a finely carved and gilt altar-piece. Three of the Governors of Goa are buried in this church. Here is a curious painting of the judgment of Pilate, with portraits of the chief personages, each of the rabbis having a tablet on which is inscribed in Latin the vote given by him. Pilate's wife is visible in a corner anxiously watching her messenger, who is emphatically impressing upon him that he should refrain from condemning the prisoner, while Pilate has his gaze fixed on a tablet attached to the gallery "If thou let this man go, thou are not Cæsar's friend." There is a similar picture, but with much less detail, in the Church of St. Pedro.

It was, we were informed, in the square of St. Cajetan that the autos-da-fe used to take place to the tolling of the great bell of the Cathedral. We read, however, that the actual executions took place on the 'Campo' of St. Lazarus at the east end of the city.

There is little but heaps of stones left of the once celebrated palace of the Inquisition, so dreaded by the people of Goa that they only spoke of it with bated breath as the *orlem gor* or great house. It appears from contemporary accounts to have been a stately and superb edifice, of three stories, with a beautiful façade of black stone. The French traveller Dellon has left an account of the horrors of the Inquisition, which, however, if he really wrote the account himself, which is now considered doubtful, seem to have been considerably exaggerated. That prisoners were tortured and sometimes put to death there is no room for doubt; but as regards the ordinary treatment of those confined in the Inquisition cells, it seems to have been greatly superior to that of the ordinary prisons, and sick prisoners were tended with the utmost care. So far as can be gathered from extant records the number of persons punished at the autos-da-fe was not so great as is commonly supposed, comparatively few seem to have been burnt, and only those who did not profess Christianity were burnt alive, others being previously strangled. One is rather surprised to learn that the Inquisition was not finally abolished till 1812. The buildings were pulled down in 1820.

Leaving the other buildings for the following day, we now turned homewards, stopping on our way to look at the arch of the Viceroys. This is near the river, and surrounded as it is by lofty cocoanut trees is very picturesque. In a niche is a gilt bronze statue of St. Catherine, patroness of the city, and below this is a figure representing Vasco de Gama. The paintings on the façade are now covered with whitewash. The numerous important buildings which formerly stood on the quay adjacent have entirely disappeared.

A NATIVE SOLDIER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg most respectfully to thank you for your having taken notice of the grievances of the men of the 10th Regiment L. I. in your journal. The regiment owes a debt of gratitude to you for it, as the publication of the fact in your journal had the desired effect. The Commandant sent for the native officers and men of the regiment, and told them that he does not wish to interfere with the customs or religion of the men of the regiment, and that they should settle the matter regarding water amicably with the subedar-major. But the subedar-major has not yet issued orders to have the water tank cleaned, and to restore the custom of letting the low caste Hindoos supply themselves with water by means of a wooden plank at a distance, as heretofore. Is this a fair way of treating us?—Yours, &c.,

Poona, April 10. PRIVATE.

THE ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

THE annual gathering and dinner of the Elphinstone Cricket Club took place in the club tent on Saturday last, when the tent and its surroundings were tastefully illuminated. At 6-30 there was a distribution of prizes to the successful players of the last season. Among the prizes there were two contributed by Messrs. Page and Co., of London. Dr. B. H. Dantra presided, and in giving away the prizes, he complimented the recipients on the results of the matches, both in cricket and tennis, played by the club last year, referred to the attention nowadays paid more to tennis than to cricket, and exhorted the players to see that their progress in tennis should be side by side with that in cricket, and not at the sacrifice of the cricket. After passing an hour in pleasant conversation and greeting, the whole assembly sat down to dinner. Covers were laid for a hundred gentlemen, consisting of members and their friends. The dinner over, the chairman, Mr. N. H. Patel, in a happy speech proposed "the Queen-Empress." Mr. Hyder Cumroodeen Tyebji then proposed "the Viceroy," and Dr. Dinsha P. B. Master "the Governor." The latter referred to the interest H. E. Lord Reay took in educational and medical questions, and spoke in grateful terms of the visit His Excellency had paid to Surat at personal risk on the occasion of the late disastrous fires.

The toasts proposed having been cordially received, Mr. Manohhashankar J. Vakil, B.A., LL.B., gave the toast of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, asking that it be drunk in water, as deserved the Elphinstonians, on account of its purity. He showed the progress the club had made during the last sixteen years, pointed to the unity and good feeling prevailing among the members, and to the high and strong position it had now attained. The toast was enthusiastically received. The toast of "Native Cricket" was proposed by Mr. S. B. Doctor. He compared the present state of native cricket with its former state, said it had greatly improved, alluded to several big matches played here as well as in England, and hoped that both Parsee and Hindoo cricket would go on improving. Mr. M. R. Surveyor proposed the health of "the guests." He trusted they would be able to entertain the members and their friends next year in the building which the club intended to build. The toast was responded to by Mr. E. Hamedi, who thanked the members of the Elphinstone Cricket Club for their hospitality. The toasts of the managing committee, proposed by Mr. A. D. Patel and responded to by Mr. Lord, and of the chairman proposed by Mr. H. M. Dadina, were also heartily received. Two more hours spent in music and singing, in which several members took part, and the company broke up after midnight.

LADY JAMSETJEE CAUSEWAY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel exceedingly obliged as well as other residents and those concerned of Bandora if you will kindly give insertion to the following and add your own opinion to the matter to strengthen the appeal.

On the creation of the Bandora Municipality in 1876 Government made over the Hill Road to the Municipality, commencing from the end of the causeway and leading up to the chapel of the Lady of the Mount, situated on the Bandora Hill, but without any funds to keep it in repair.

Perhaps it is a thing not generally known to the public, and it is therefore well to mention it that the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the first baronet, offered in the name of his worthy wife, Lady Jamsetjee, the munificent sum of Rs. 100,000 for the construction of the causeway, which was styled "The Lady Jamsetjee Causeway" with the sanction of Government and stipulated for its exemption from all toll.

Sir J. J., when forwarding the proposal of Lady Jamsetjee to Government, addressed the then Secretary to Government, Mr. Springle, under date the 29th December 1842, stating that she should pay the sum of Rs. 100,000 in to the general treasury to carry out this much-desired project, viz., "the causeway connecting Mahim with Bandora," on condition that Government will undertake the work, control, and keep it in their charge, and complete the work in every respect free of all toll.

Subsequently additional sums exceeding half a lakh of rupees were contributed by Lady Jamsetjee for this work and the approaches to it, as it progressed, and a further sum of Rs. 40,000 was contributed in the baronet's own name, especially *to maintain the hill road at Bandora*.

Government co-operated in the execution of this valuable work, and promised to abide by the wishes and intentions of the venerable old baronet, the donor, and his family, and to adhere to the stipulations attached to the original donation of one lakh, and that it should apply equally to the entire grant, or, in other words, that the works and causeway should be opened to the public free of *all toll*.

For a time this stipulation seems to have been kept inviolate until the year when a toll was established at Bandora, near St. Andrew's Church, by the then Collector, St. John Gordon, Esq., directly in contravention of the stipulation agreed to by Government. This was shortly after the death of the worthy old baronet, against which action a public protest was made by the inhabitants of Bandora. After some time the toll-house was removed by the Municipality to the end of the causeway with the sanction of Government.

But it is sufficient for our purpose to state that it must be apparent to all that the authorities committed a great blunder, besides causing a breach of faith by Government in sanctioning the levying of a toll. In support of this opinion I would here quote the notes of the Commissioner of the Northern Division in 1881 on the subject, "that there are now heavier arguments against the toll on the causeway that no pecuniary advantage to either local funds or the Municipality should be allowed to outweigh. Government distinctly promised never to impose a toll on or near the causeway, and scarcely seem to be keeping that promise when they sanction a municipal toll on it. The toll would certainly act as no encouragement to others who would be benefactors to give funds for such works."

Consequently, the imposition of a toll in its present position at the end of the causeway is not a legal procedure, and, moreover, inflicting a hardship upon the farmers and cultivators by compelling them to pay a double toll, there being another toll to pay at a very short distance from this—I mean for the farmers and others coming from Andheri and adjacent villages north of Bandora, which is in itself absurd and not at all encouraging to the farmers, &c., to bring their produce for sale into the Bombay market. Besides, visitors from Bombay are obliged to pay a fee of 8 annas a day when they come here for an airing, which, I think, an unnecessary imposition.

These facts are brought to the notice of Government and the public that they may be carefully discussed, and enquiries instituted by those in authority. What has become of the 40,000 contributed by the late baronet for the maintenance of the hill road, and how the money has been applied, as for several years past a toll has been levied on all passengers making use of the hill road. With regard to the other roads, Pali, Danda, &c., I have done nothing to say as to the right of the Municipality levying toll. What I contend against is that the Bandora hill road commencing from the causeway should be kept free of all toll.

It cannot be supposed that Government in according sanction to the toll lost sight or ignored the stipulation existing and agreed to by their predecessors and the late worthy baronet, and it is also incredible to suppose that they would retract from their pledge to carry out the wishes of our departed citizen, and if so, it is treating his memory with great disrespect. The fact of Government having accepted half a lakh of rupees implies an obligation on their part to keep the causeway and hill road in repairs, and they should act sacredly by their pledge.

We expect in bringing these facts prominently to notice through your journal that our excellent and wise Governor, Lord Reay, will call for inquiry into the matter, and see that the pledge is properly ratified, and the money restored to the purpose for which it was contributed, and which Government are in duty bound to see fulfilled, thus preserving the reputation of Government and securing to the public that benefit which the late lamented baronet intended that we should enjoy, whose chief aim in life was to benefit his fellow-creatures.

In conclusion, I beg to point out that a sum of Rs. 1,200 is annually paid by the Bombay Municipality to the Bandora Municipality for the passage of the meat-vans from Bandora to Bombay, and if inquiry is made what has become of the 40,000 rupees left for the maintenance of this road and the amount restored to the Bandora Municipality, it will be the means of effecting a great saving to the Bombay Municipality, and enable the Bandora Municipality to rescind the toll to the satisfaction of all those who have to pay at present for a road which was provided free for them.

It is to be hoped that when these lines meet the eyes of the young baronet that he will be aroused to a sense of his duty and gratitude to his late grandfather, whose name and title he now carries, and stir up the matter and thwart the over-zealous efforts of the past Tanna officials to overturn the desires and intention of his grand-parent, and that he will strenuously oppose it by pressing upon Government to execute their promise.—Yours, &c.,

N. M. LUNGRANA.

"Octagonal Cottage," Bandora, April 15.

COLABA GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I live in Middle Colaba and pay Municipal rates and carriage taxes, and have, I presume, a right of use to the roads and footpaths and to expect that the same be kept in proper condition. A month or two ago the finest and most frequented part of the Back Bay seaface, near Wode house Bridge, suddenly became blocked by immense heaps of sand stowed all along the footpath for a distance of several hundred feet and about 15 feet high. The sand has been taken from the beach at ebb-tide and is allowed to dry on the high road. It is impregnated with the deposits of the main drain from its immediate vicinity, and a process of evaporation has been going on during the day, disseminating the germs of typhoid fever over the neighbourhood specially in the adjoining tents. The sand having now become dry on the surface the high winds are carrying the fine sand dust into the houses and eyes of unfortunate passers-by; pedestrians find their clothes grey with it from merely passing alongside. The path is blocked up at several places, and we have to use the carriage road. Independently of the danger to health and inconvenience to the public, I may say that the nuisance is not even unavoidably inflicted on us. I understand the sand is required for the batteries at Colaba. If so, I cannot see why it cannot at once be put into the carts and taken to its destination. Is the military department quite exempt from municipal road and health regulations? Can it infringe on our roads, endanger our health, and interfere with our comforts at will? We beg you will bring this matter to the notice of the responsible authorities, and that it will also catch the eye of the Municipal Commissioner, and perhaps our Municipal Corportor of the Colaba Ward may take notice of this nuisance at the next sitting, otherwise we shall be obliged to send a round robin to our Governor, who, if he has no chance of seeing the Colabaites, cannot but take some interest in their health and comfort.—Yours, &c.,

SANDFLY.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4,

EXTRACTS FROM THE COMIC PAPERS.

THE Bombay High Court requires cleaning out. We alluded some time ago to a most monstrous decision given here on the selling of a little girl of ten for immoral purposes, in which the High Court judges remanded the case back to the magistrate for further enquiries into the "customs of the caste," as though the customs of caste could atone for a diabolical outrage on the laws of God and man. This decision has just been supplemented by another as atrociously flagrant. Universal history proves the fact that when justice and judgment cease to rule in the law-courts of a Government, that Government is very near its end, unless it turns and repents and puts away its sin and moral cowardice.—*Bombay Guardian*, April 13.

THE *Bombay Gazette* seems to have had the High Court on its mind very badly yesterday morning. In another part of the paper it reproduced a curious article from a local religious organ which denounces the High Court for having recently legalised gambling and adultery. As a matter of fact the judges in both cases were strictly the mouthpiece of the existing law. But the *Gazette* seems to forget that the sole duty of the judge is to interpret the law, and heads its extract by the gallery title "The Bombay High Court Must Be Cleaned Out," because some people think the law on betting and the regulating social relations require alteration.—*Times of India*, April 16.

THE salvation of some of our European editors of newspapers out here is not nearly sufficiently sought after. They are a neglected class, bowed down on account of their supposed power and position, but let alone spiritually, and the consequence is that they are as grossly heathen as any other neglected class of human beings.—*Bombay Guardian, December* 22. (*Vide Bombay Gazette, December* 24.)

OF course the High Court will not condescend to notice officially the aberrations of the *Gazette*. But it is a matter of public concern and regard when a leading newspaper is wanting in regard and respect for courts of justice. Improper and unfounded criticism tend to bring into contempt the administration of justice on which depends the whole peace and order of the community.—*Times of India, April* 16.

FANE AND MACGREGOR.

"ONE of Fane's Horse," referring to the passages in that recently published life of MacGregor on the "row with Fane," writes as follows to the *Illustrated Naval and Military Gazette*:—

I read in the *Broad Arrow* of the 23rd ult. an extract from the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, which professed to give, in the actual words of an Indian officer of high standing, the story of "the row with Fane," alluded to in the life of the late Major-General Sir Charles MacGregor. I was at the time a subaltern in Fane's Horse, a personal friend both of Colonel (then Captain) Fane and Major-General Sir Charles (then Lieutenant) MacGregor, and as I was present on parade when the incident referred to occurred, I send you an exact account of what took place. Fane's Horse was in camp at the Summer Palace, some six miles from Pekin, where the army was encamped. The regiment had been hastily detached late the preceding afternoon to find out the whereabouts of the French force, which had been in touch with the left of the British force advancing on Pekin from the east, but had apparently gone off in another direction towards the north. Captain Fane was given to understand that a search towards the north of Pekin, in the direction of the Summer Palace, might be successful. He found that it was, and the regiment bivouacked near the French. As we were believed to be in the face of the enemy, Captain Fane gave strict orders that no man was to leave camp and that no looting was allowed. The next morning Dafadar Karam Singh (not Nehal Singh) was reported for leaving camp against orders and for looting, loot being found in his possession. Captain Fane having inquired into the case, ordered a foot parade of the regiment and the dafadar to be flogged. The regiment paraded dismounted, Lieutenant MacGregor being, of course, on parade. As the first stroke was about to be given, Lieutenant MacGregor left his place in the ranks, walked up to the prisoner, put his hand on his shoulder, and said in Hindustani, "Sahabraho, yeh zulm hai" (stand firm, this is tyranny). Captain Fane had no course but to place Lieutenant MacGregor under arrest for his act of insubordination and to report the matter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hope Grant. A Court of Inquiry was assembled, and matters would have gone still farther had not Captain Fane, one of the kindest-hearted men who ever lived, himself interceded with the Commander-in-Chief in Lieutenant MacGregor's behalf. Lieutenant MacGregor expressed to Captain Fane the deepest contrition for his offence and gratitude to him for having saved him from ruin. I may remark that I was acting Adjutant of the regiment at the time. There was no question of Lieutenant MacGregor being recommended for the Victoria Cross, or of this incident having affected such a recommendation. Captain Fane held the opinion that men went into action to do their duty, and were not to look for any special reward because they did it. Lieutenant MacGregor had been detached with forty men of Fane's Horse as an escort for the guns (Sterling's Battery) at Sinho on the 12th August 1860, and it was his duty to protect them. When the Tartars charged the guns, Lieutenant MacGregor was required by his duty to charge in return, and he did so, and Captain Fane held that he did no more than his duty, or than any other officer would have done in his place. I enclose my name for reference, but not necessarily for publication, though you are at liberty to give both my name and address to any one entitled to ask for them.

The action threatened by General Watson against Messrs Blackwood and Son, as publishers of the *Life and Opinions* of the late Sir Charles MacGregor,

THE "GOLDEN GANG" CASES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Bayley and a Common Jury yesterday at the Sessions the charge against Spinks, a guard on the G. I. P. Railway, who is alleged to be a member of what is known as the "Golden Gang," was resumed. Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Russell and Lord Colin Campbell conducted the defence.

Edward Webster, station master at Bhusawal, was the first witness examined to-day. He said Neil and Spinks sometimes worked the same trains. Neil was suspended on the 24th or 25th December. The witness gave evidence about the receipt of passengers' luggage by Neil, in whose charge the packages were, while travelling over the Bhusawal-Budneira line.

In cross-examination, the witness said he had known the accused since November 1887. He had always done his work to satisfaction. There had been a quarrel between Neil and Spinks. Witness knew that they were not on speaking terms for about nine months in 1888. He knew nothing of the robbery until Colonel Portman came to Bhusawal. A large number of railway employes had been arrested in connection with this case. He know a guard named Whittle, who absconded some time ago.

Did any other employes abscond?—Oh, yes. Other guards also left the station between Christmas day and about the 20th January.

You mean to say they absconded?—I take it to be so. They afterwards resigned. Lack and Boyle were the guards who first left and then resigned the service. I do not think there were any more who left in that way. I do not know whether Lack has a sister in Bombay. Boyle and Lack ran on the line between Bhosawal and Nandgaon. Dr. Hume's luggage would pass over that portion of the line.

Can you tell me how the name "Golden Gang" was introduced in this case? Was it after the police came to Bhosawal?—No; I think the name came from Bombay.

Did you find it in the daily papers?—Yes.

Vithal Balkrishna, a clerk employed on the railway, said he had made out the guards' summary, by which Dr. Hume's luggage was handed over to Neil.

Robert Kay said he was the second guard of the up passenger train leaving Budneira in the evening. He had received a parcel at that station booked to Nandura, and had delivered it in the same state in which he had received it. Enquiries were afterwards made in reference to the parcel. Being asked about it, he wrote an explanation to the District Traffic Superintendent, Nagpore, in which he stated that the writing on the way-bill was almost illegible.

Kashinath Ganesh, station master, at Nandura, said in August last he received a telegram from Budneira in reference to a box. After he had received the telegram he sent the box by the 4 o'clock up passenger train to Munmad. Miles was the second guard of that train.

In his cross-examination the witness said the box had been lying at his station for some fourteen hours before he put it into Miles' brake-van. During that time the box had been lying in an open goods shed in charge of the police. Witness did not know whether Whittle was the guard of any train that passed through his station on the day in question.

Dhagroo Ghotmal, a money-lender residing at Bhosawal, said he had known the accused for about 2 or 3 years. Spinks had borrowed money from him on five or ten occasions. He first borrowed money about two years ago. Witness had seen Spinks in Neil's bungalow in December last. He had been on that occasion to demand payment of some money from Spinks. The accused called the witness and showed him a watch and bangle and asked him to value them. He told the accused that he was unable to value them. It was a gold watch set with precious stones. The bangle was also of gold, set with a white stone. He could not say whether the stone was a real diamond or only glass. The articles before the court were the ones shown to him by the accused.

Being cross-examined by Mr. Russell, the witness said no one was present when the accused borrowed money from him. Witness used to pay the accused money on notes passed by him. He could not produce the notes, because he had none with him there.

I suppose the police first came to you and asked you to give evidence in this case? Yes. I was sent for and examined about a week after Col. Portman's arrival at Bhosawal. When I was sent for I saw the chief constable.

In his re-examination, the witness said he had given evidence before the magistrate at Bhosawal and cross-examined by a barrister. He could then have produced his accounts, but was not called upon to do so. Spinks had shown him the watch three or four months before the chief constable came to him. He gave his evidence before the magistrate about a month ago.

The Judge: It was two months ago.

Witness: Yes, about seven weeks or two months.

Jaithmal Motiram, another Marwadi money-lender, deposed to having had money dealings with the accused. About four months ago, Spinks had shown him a bracelet studded with precious stones. He was asked by the accused about the value of the ornament, but he said he could not value it, as it was studded with precious stones, and he advised him to show it to some other shroff.

In cross-examination the witness said that the accused was alone, when he showed him the bracelet. It was in December or January.

The witness at the close of his examination asked his Lordship for his travelling expenses, and begged permission to be excused from further attendance, as a marriage was about to be celebrated on the following day at his house in Bhosawal.

Mr. Jardine having said he would not require the witness's attendance any further, his Lordship said he might go back to Bhosawal.

The witness: But what about my expenses? (A laugh.)

The Judge: I have nothing to do with that. You may go to the office downstairs and apply there.

Inspector Jeffries, belonging to the G. I. P. R. Police, said he had searched the prisoner's house, where he found some cloth, chisels, hammers, and other tools.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russel: I was examined before the Magistrate on the 26th February.

And in your deposition on the occasion you did not say a word about finding a single one of these articles?—I did not, but I was waiting to be asked about them.

Do you mean to say you gave instructions to the solicitor to ask you about those things, and he did not do so?—I do not mean to say so.

Had the solicitor conducting the prosecution received any instructions regarding these tools?—I told him about the tools, but whether it was on the 26th or some subsequent day I cannot say.

Were you alone when you found the tools?—No, the chief constable, a *Panch*, and the accused were also present. The house of the accused was thoroughly searched. I rummaged all the drawers. One of the boxes was opened with a key belonging to Neil. I took charge of the accused's letters, as well as some bonds and money orders.

Were you not formerly a Methodist minister, Mr. Jeffries?—Yes, from 1873 to 1876.

And you had to give up that work, on account of your own misconduct?—No such thing. I gave it up because, having studied theology for three years while I was with the Methodists, I came to hold views different from theirs. I conscientiously mentioned the fact to them and then seceded.

Was that the only reason?—That was the principal reason. I had other private reasons which I will state if the court considers necessary.

The Judge said it was not material to state those reasons.

Mr. Russel: Were you ever charged with theft at Poona?—Not to my knowledge. This is the first time I have ever heard of such a charge.

Were you not suspended by Colonel Wise while in the police?—No, not for a single hour. I had my pay stopped on account of a cash box that was lost at the Poona station while in police custody. I hope to get my pay refunded as an appeal has been sent to the Government, and I understand that it has been favorably received.

Witness was then re-examined by Mr. Jardine: I suppose, Mr. Jeffries, this is the first time your character has been impugned?—The very first time, I am sorry to say. (A laugh.) The imputations are absolutely unwarranted and unfounded. I am glad to say that I have still friends both among the Methodist ministry and laity, who are glad to know me. John Fernandez is a brother of the Fernandez who is now instructing counsel for the accused.

Ragnath Succaram, chief constable, Railway Police, said he had been to Spinks' house in company with Mr. Jeffries on the 4th February, where the tools referred to in the Inspector's evidence were found. They were found in different places and not in the tin-box before the court.

In cross-examination the witness said that Spinks had told him that he had purchased the silk cloth of a travelling hawker.

Dharma Dheena, "box-boy" at Budneira, so called from his duty of carrying the guards' boxes from their house to the station and back, said that one morning the accused, on arriving at Bhosawal, had given him instructions to take a tin-box similar to the one before the Court to DeSouza's bungalow. He did so, and at the direction of the *mem saheb* left it in the verandah.

When cross-examined, the boy said he had carried the box in question to DeSouza's house about three months ago. He did not remember meeting anyone on the way.

Mrs. DeSouza's ayah corroborated the last witness's statement about his having taken the box to DeSouza's house. She added that the box was given up to the police some five or six days afterwards. The ayah said she had left Mrs. DeSouza's service about twenty days ago, but denied that she had done so owing to her mistress wanting her to say something in evidence regarding the box, which she had refused to do.

Thomas DeSouza, goods guard at Budneira, said that when the accused asked him to take care of a box for him he had promised to do so. About a fortnight afterwards the box was brought to his house in the morning, and the same evening Spinks came to the house, and asked witness to take care of the box till he should take it away. In his cross-examination witness said he was not surprised at the box being left at his house. No one was present except the witness's wife when Spinks asked him to take care of the box.

Mrs. Sarah DeSouza, wife of the last witness, corroborated her husband's evidence as to the circumstances under which the tin-box was brought to her house and subsequently opened in the presence of the police.

Col. A. B. Portman, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, said he ordered Spinks' house to be searched on Sunday, the 3rd February, but the order was not carried out until the 4th owing to the accused being away on duty. The tin-box was brought to him from Budneira.

The witness, in answer to Mr. Russell, said: I first saw Neil in Bombay on Saturday, the 2nd February. He was then in custody. After he had been taken to Bhosawal I again saw him, my interview with him lasting four or five hours. Inspector O'Grady was present all the time.

Did you make any promise of pardon to Neil?—No. Did any one else make a promise to him?—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Russell: That is not an answer to my question, Col. Portman.

Witness: I am not aware that any one made him a promise. I did not in any way suggest that he would receive a pardon, nor do I know that anyone else had made such a suggestion to him.

You would have known if such a suggestion had been made?—Not necessarily.

Did you suggest that you would get him a pardon if he made a statement?—I told him I could not possibly get him a pardon. I did not lead him to believe that it would be worse for him if he did not make a statement. I do not know whether anyone else led him to believe that.

In his examination by Mr. Jardine the witness said: So far as I am aware, the statement was quite voluntary on Neil's part. It was made without any inducement, threat, or promise. He made a confession to the mamlatdar on the 7th February. He was then examined by Mr. F. Walker, Assistant Collector of Khandeish. After he had given his evidence before that magistrate Neil stated that the confession he had made was correct.

The Judge: Do you know, Col. Portman, if guards carry any tools in their brakes in case of accidents?

Witness.—I cannot answer that question, my lord.

Mr. E. W. Keily, Passenger Superintendent, who was present in court, was offered by Mr. Jardine for examination on this point. Mr. Keily produced the company's rules for the working of trains, which specified the stores that should be carried by each train. The articles included a double-hooked chain, a set of fog signals, three centre chains, three packing boards, three sprags, &c.

Mr. Russell: Are no tools carried for use in case of an accident?—No.

Ragupabi Mohunrao, chief constable, Railway Police, at Budneira, deposed to having fetched the tin-box from De Souza's house.

Luxmon Matadeen, a goldsmith residing at Bhosawal, said that about three months ago the accused sent for him, and that on going to his house the accused got him to melt down some silver ornaments, consisting of anklets, a neck ornament, a wristlet, a necklace, and some ear-studs. They were all such ornaments as were worn by natives. Witness melted them down into four lumps of silver, one of which, being shown to him, was identified by him. In cross-examination the witness said the articles were melted down in Spinks' bungalow, the accused being the only person present at the time. Witness was paid four annas for his trouble. He had previously melted down native ornaments, and then made ornaments for the *mem saheb*. Witness admitted having stated before the magistrate that he had never done any other work for the accused, except that he had once melted down the silver ornaments.

Further hearing stands adjourned till to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

MR. B. M. MALABARI has received the following opinions upon the proposal to amend section 375 of the Indian Penal Code:—

Dewan Bahadur Ragoonath Row:—In reply to your circular letter, dated the 20th February, 1889, asking me whether I would approve of a proposal to raise the age of consent for girls in India from 10 to 12, modifying the existing provision in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, I beg to state that on mature and careful consideration of the subject, I am able to say that I approve of the proposal to raise the age from 10 to 12. The Hindu religion and law are not only not opposed to the change, but sanction it. A girl is under the protection of her father till she completes her 12th year, and is, therefore, not competent to give her consent. I beg to add that in this subject all, whether Europeans, Mahomedans or Hindus, are equally interested. Many entertain a suspicion that this proposal has something to do with your laudable object to put down the illegal practice of early marriage among the Hindus, and are, therefore, unwilling to give their approval or opinion on it. If somebody else had taken up the subject many would have unhesitatingly expressed their approval. In this opinion of raising the age, Pundit Bashya Chariar, the Director of the library attached to the Theosophical Society, also agrees with me.

Babu Ganga Saran, Subordinate Judge, Manipur:—I am decidedly of opinion that the age of consent for girls should be raised to at least 12 years. It is preposterous to suppose that a child of under twelve can understand the nature and consequences of an act of such a momentuous nature. The law which recognizes consent at ten years as valid is unnatural, and the sooner it is amended, the better for the credit of our legislators. I wish the age could be raised to fourteen, but that would be impracticable for some years to come.

Dr. M. M. Bose, M. D., L. R. C. P., &c., of Bengal:—Educated public opinion throughout India will, when it looks to the pernicious effects of the present age of consent, see that it is high time that a change be effected, and that on the side of a higher age than existing at present.

Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar, Subordinate Judge, Nasik:—I beg to state that I quite approve of the proposal to raise the age of consent for girls in India to 12 years. You will see from my reply to Government on your first two notes, that I made the very same proposal in 1885.

Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal, K. Desai, Subordinate Judge, Umreth:—I beg to state in reply that it will decidedly be better for the natives, whether Hindus, Mahomedans or Parsis, if the limit of age of consent in sec. 375 of the Indian Penal Code, be raised from 10 to 12 years.

Mr. F. C. Constable, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, Karachi:—I agree with every word of direct criticism in your pamphlet, and what you ask seems very reasonable. But I think you may find some opposition. The change you propose is a change in advance, as any change must be, I hold, for bettering the position of women. But you touch the question, —if only its fringe—of the *rights* of natives in women as *property*. Consider Rukhmibai's case. But in moving I think you must have all the enlightened native and European opinion with you.

Dr. Sorabji M. Kaka, M. R. C. P., &c., Karachi:—I fully concur in the views expressed in the pamphlet. The law in its present state applies more to the exception than to the generality of cases. I mean there have been cases recorded in India where girls have matured and borne children at the age of ten, but that is no reason why the limit should be fixed at ten. I would put the limit down at fourteen if not a higher one.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th April, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·761
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	74
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·6
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NW, NNE, NW, NNW, NW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	299

* From midnight to midnight.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON THE ARMIES OF NATIVE STATES.

ON the occasion of his recent visit to Jodhpore Sir Frederick Roberts made the following reply to a toast proposed at a banquet that was given in his honour by the Maharajah:—

I am greatly pleased to find myself at Jodhpur, the capital of the State owned by the Rahtores, the most distinguished clan of the great Rajput race. From our earliest connection with them, the Rajputs have been noted for their loyalty to and friendship for, the British Government, but at no time has this feeling been more conspicuous than during the reign of the present Maharaja. The Maharaja is well known for his hospitality to Europeans and under His Highness's enlightened rule, Jodhpur has been brought into close communication with the rest of India by the construction of roads and railways. Recently, when it was decided to invite the Rulers of Native States to improve the condition of a certain portion of their armies, as the best way of taking their share in the general defence of this Empire, Jodhpur responded at once and owing to the deep interest the Maharaja has taken in the measure, and to the exertions of His Highness's brothers, Col. Sir Pratap Singh and Maharaj Kishore Singh, Commander-in-Chief of the Marwar Forces, great strides have, I understand, been already made towards the formation of a body of cavalry. I am sorry that the parade has not come off before our dinner this evening, as I should have liked to have spoken of the troops after having inspected them, not from what I hear, I do not think it is at all likely that I shall be disappointed when I do see them. To me it seems very appropriate that the Jodhpur State should have offered to raise a body of cavalry, for it was mainly by the help of their cavalry that the chiefs of Jodhpur were so successful in the many desperate battles in which they took part during the last, and in beginning of this century. In the life of Colonel Skinner, which I have been reading again with increased interest since I came to Rajputana, we are told that "if we seek for a picture of chivalrous gallantry, unswerving fidelity and fearless self-devotion, we have only to turn to the cavalry of the Rajput States, and particularly to that of the Rahtores. We shall then find acts of resolute heroism that have not been surpassed by the troops of any age or country. It is the *izzat* or *abroo* of the Rajput which is dearer to him than life, and which makes him ready to sacrifice everything in the defence of his chief and clan." I wish that time would admit of my recounting some of the many instances in which Rajputs when fighting against vastly superior numbers, have cheerfully laid down their lives rather than dishonor themselves by giving up their arms or acknowledging themselves conquered; but were I to begin I should find it difficult to stop. Of the one thing, however, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sure that what has been done before, will be done again should occasion require it, and we may rest satisfied that no Rajput cavalry were more self-sacrificing or more loyal to their rulers than the body of Rahtore horse, now being raised at Jodhpur, will be to the British Government. On behalf of the Government I beg to thank the Maharaja for the great trouble His Highness is taking to reader his troops efficient. I can assure His Highness and all concerned that their work is thoroughly appreciated, and I can promise the Princes, Nobles and well-born Rajputs who take service in the cavalry that their high-birth and the grand traditions of the Rajput race will be most carefully respected, when the time comes for them to take their place in the field with the troops of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

THE ROYAL MEETING AT SAN SEBASTIAN.

NOT only was the ceremony which took place at San Sebastian, on March 27, gratifying and pleasing to the Royal personages who took part in it and to the people of both countries, but it may be regarded as an interesting historical event. No English reigning Sovereign has, in modern times, set foot on Spanish territory, while the special experiences of the two Queens tend to draw closer the natural sympathies between them. The arrangements were, writes the *Times'* correspondent, perfect, and left nothing to be desired, and our Queen, it is understood, expressed herself much gratified with the precautions taken to secure her comfort. The town of San Sebastian was profusely decorated, and two very artistic arches were erected on the road from the station, both dedicated to the English Queen.

The English word "Welcome" was seen in profusion on the balconies all over the place, and the strains of our National Anthem became familiar to Spanish ears as the day advanced. By special command of Queen Christina, her initials and name appeared nowhere, all compliments being dedicated to the Royal visitor. Queen Victoria left Biarritz at a few minutes past twelve, and soon arrived at the frontier town of Irun where the Spanish Royal train awaited her. A guard-of-honour was drawn up on the platform, and she was received on behalf of the Queen-Regent by the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis Casa Irujo, Lord-in-Waiting. These noblemen were presented by Sir Clare Ford, the British Ambassador, who received Her Majesty as she alighted from to the train. Accompanying the Queen were Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, and Lady Churchill and the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Duke of Rutland, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Sir Fleetwood Edwards, Dr. Reid, and Colonel Clark were in attendance. With the Queen were two footmen, her Highland attendant in a kilt, and two Indian servants in their native dress, the last two attracting the lively curiosity of the crowd. The train lest immediatelp for San Sebastian, where on the platform was waiting Queen Christina, attended by the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the Duchess of Bailen, the Countess of Sastago, and Dr. Reipel, the Prime Minister, Senor Sagasta, being also present. On the illustrious visitor alighting Queen Christina stepped forward and kissed her on both cheeks, and afterwards gave Princess Beatrice a similar salute. The presentation of the respective suites having been gone through, the two Queens took their seats in an open carriage, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry following. Large crowds lined the streets on the route from the station. Considerable numbers of English visitors from Biarritz and other points near added much to the enthusiasm of the reception, and the British cheer was frequently heard. Along the route the balconies were crowded with ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs as their Majesties passed. The Villa Ayete, residence of the Dowager Duchess of Bailen, in which the four Royal personages lunched, was tastefully decorated with natural flowers and shrubs. After lunch and a walk in the beautiful gardens of the Chateau the Queens proceeded to the Casa Consistorial, whence they witnessed some Basque dances and sports.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Henzada, Captain J. Aren, which arrived at Plymouth from Bombay on the 26th ult., landed two of the crew of the steamship Sumatra, of Glasgow, 2,408 tons register, Captain Brady, which was burnt at sea. The Sumatra was bound from Batoum to Hongkong with petroleum in cases. She had a crew of 36 all told. When in the Mediterranean about the end of February, a fire broke out in the cargo in the after-hold, and after great exertions on the part of the crew it was extinguished. The captain put into Constantinople and discharged part of the cargo with a view of ascertaining whether there was any further fire below. The ship was examined by a surveyor and a Government official, who certified that the cargo was all safe, and the ship was reloaded and proceeded on her voyage. On March 4, at 6 a. m., when about a week out from Constantinople, and in latitude 32 north, longitude 32 east, smoke issued in dense volumes through all the ventilators, and it was at once apparent that the seat of the fire was in the afterhold, the scene of the former outbreak. All the crew were called on deck, and the captain removed the hatches and jettisoned a quanity of petroleum cases to endeavour to reach the seat of the fire. The smoke, however, interfered with the work considerably. Large quantities of water were poured into the hold, but at 8 o'clock the flames burst through the trunk-ways, and it soon became evident that the vessel was doomed. At 9 a. m. the captain gave orders for the crew to abandon the ship, and they got into four boats. The fire was now running along the deck, and in the excitement John M'Govern, A. B., an Irishman, fell overboard and was drowned. The boats shoved off, and directly afterwards the deck was one mass of fire from end to end, the heat being so intense that the boats had to lie off at a distance of two miles. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the mainmast, mizen, and funnel went over the side of the ship, which was in flames fore and aft. During the night a terrific explosion was heard by the crew, and a lurid flame shot up from the Sumatra, lighting the sea for miles around. Shortly after all was darkness, and there is no doubt that the vessel sank at daylight. Captain Brady in the lifeboat took the other three boats in tow. They were about 100 miles from Port Said, the weather being fine. Shortly afterwards a steamer hove in sight, but passed although signals of distress were made.

KING MILAN INTERVIEWED.

THE ex-King of Servia submitted to an interview with the correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna, which is reported at great length. It, however, throws little additional light on the position in the country, and it is only too plain that King Milan was speaking to the gallery, and was not altogether candid in his declarations. We give a passage or two. As to the circumstances which led to his abdication, he said:—

"My reasons were manifold. First, I do not believe that constitutional government can succeed in Servia, and I do not feel that I have in me the stuff for a constitutional ruler. I saw that the Radicals were gaining the upper hand in the constituencies, and I endeavoured to work with them, but I found it impossible. There was no point of contact between me and these men. My alternatives were either to become an obedient instrument in the hands of the Radicals, who, I know, would have deposed me on the first convenient opportunity, or else to embody all the reforms which the Radicals desired in a new Constitution, and then to leave this Constitution to be worked by the politicians who had clamoured for it. You must remember that Radical agitations had not only weakened the royal authority, but they had rendered it well-nigh impossible to collect taxes. Living in the chronic expectation of great political changes, men who could well afford to pay taxes hugged their money, and officials who also felt the uncertainty of the situation were afraid to distrain upon them. There were thus complications within complications, and I deemed it best to give Servia in one grant all the liberties which a nation can demand. But I do not believe in this new Constitution, and I am convinced that it can only produce fresh internal conflicts, which will eventually bring the nation to see that I was right in my views."

The frivolity and cunning of the man's temper lies on the surface of these declarations.

There could be no question (King Milan said) of his ever resuming the Crown; for his act of abdication had put it out of his power to do this, and in any case he could not think of dispossessing his own son. But if it should please his son to accept him as an adviser he might some day or other settle in Servia in a private capacity and give his son the benefit of his experience. One sentence more the King uttered:—"My motto will remain that of the Obrenovitch dynasty, *Tempus, et jus meum*. I have done my best according to my lights, in trying circumstances; and for the future I shall simply bear my rights in mind, and bide my time."

THE EX-KING IN BELGRADE.

A telegram from Belgrade on March 25 says:—King Milan arrived here last night from Vienna. He at once received the Ministers and the Regents, who had dined that evening with M. Persiani, the Russian Representative.

The *Norddeutsche* declares the report that the young King of Servia and his mother will meet the Czar in the Crimea to be as unfounded as the rumour that the Czar has sent the Grand Duke Constantine to Jalta on a special mission to Queen Natalie. Nevertheless the belief is still held that King Alexander will shortly visit the Emperor of Russia.

A telegram from Odessa (March 27) states:—M. Vassilievitch returned here yesterday from Jalta, and left to-day for Belgrade. Queen Natalie informed him of her desire to return immediately to Belgrade, but her fear of a meeting with King Milan would compel her to postpone her journey.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed from Belgrade on March 27:—The ex-King, after having decided yesterday to wait for Queen Natalie's return, and oppose her taking up her residence in Belgrade, has now changed his mind, and will start next Friday on his journey to the East. He declared to one of the foreign representatives to-day that it is perfectly indifferent to him whether the Queen comes or not. He will not postpone his journey any longer. M. Zankoff has had audiences of MM. Taushanovitch and Gruitch to-day, and dines to-night with the Russian Minister, M. Persiani, whom he meets daily.

The *Standard* correspondent wrote on the same date:—The game of hide-and-seek in which the divorce couple are indulging would be ludicrous were not its consequences likely to be grave. Should both be in Belgrade at the same time, popular feeling would begin to take sides and prove difficult to subdue. As it is, the ex-King's presence in the capital is the one disturbing element in the situation, which is, on the whole, surprisingly calm. How long this tranquility may continue it is impossible to foretell, but it is significant of the tendencies of the times that the question of the return of Queen Natalie is being discussed in a new light. If, it is argued, the decree of divorce can be declared illegal, then the ex-Queen will be able to come back as a matter of right. If the divorce be legal, Queen Natalie reverts to her Russian nationality, and may be denied entrance to the country. But if it be quashed, she is still a Servian, and under the new Constitution no free Servian can be exiled. In point of fact, however, the future movements of the ex-Queen depend entirely upon her own good sense and discretion.

THE LADY GUIDES AT WORK.

IT having been reported that the Lady Guide Association (Limited) is about to close its subscription list, a newspaper representative called on Miss Davies, who is at the head of the Association, at the temporary offices, 121, Pall-Mall, in order to obtain the latest details concerning the undertaking. Miss Davies is more hopeful than ever regarding the success of lady guides. "We are still selling shares at £1 each, but we are going to close the list very shortly now, and meanwhile even we have officially opened our premises and begun to do business. We have received applicants for lady guides not only from all parts of this country, but from America, India, and many Continental countries as well, relying on us for an infinite variety of things. I am, for instance, sending a gardener and his wife out to Philadelphia, supplying a lady who comes up to town with her children for the Easter holidays with all their requirements, and have just undertaken to help a young foreign lady, who is passing through London, to see some of the principal sights.

These are only a few instances of the innumerable applications we have, and I find already that besides our being an association chiefly founded for the philanthropic reason of helping impecunious ladies to earn a living, we have every prospect of being thoroughly successful from the business point of view. In fact, as far as such a thing can be proved before a scheme is actually started, we have proved it. We have the whole of the West-end trade on our side: Thomas Cook entirely agrees with us, and that the ladies themselves will patronize us is shown by their daily applications.

"And what about the guides themselves? Are they coming forward?"

Yes, I have had over 600 applications, and I am already employing several ladies in various capacities, although permanent engagements have as yet not been made. We are just about to commence the entrance examinations, and in a few weeks I hope we shall be able to open our permanent offices and commence work in good earnest.

"By the way, it has been stated that I am employing a large number of German ladies. Now, this statement is entirely without foundation. Of course, I must have some foreigners for people who cannot talk English, or who want to have the lady guide's conversation in German or another foreign language, while she goes shopping or sight-seeing with them, but the majority of guides will be English, and I shall naturally give preference to the ladies of this country, for whose benefit the association was primarily formed."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col L Conway Gordon, CIE, BRE.	Mr C Perrin, B.
Capt F N Maude, BRE.	Mr H W Lyle, B.
Capt J P Sparling, BSC.	Maj T Q F Leader, MSC.
Lieut T Quin, BSC.	Capt C H Simpson, MSC.
Lieut R E Grimston, BSC.	Surg-Major A M Branfoot, M Med Estab.
Surg-Maj J T B Bookey, B Med Estab.	Mr E B Havell, M.
Mr F W V Peterson, B Cov.	Col P H Le Geyt, Bo SC.
Mr E St G Kaye, B.	Capt B M Hamilton, Bo, East Yorkshire Regt.
	Mr H W Lewis, Bo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut P M Carnegy, BSC.	Mr A W B Higgins, M Cov.
Mr H Luckstedt, B.	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt T H Eyre, BSC, 3 mo.	Mr A Greenlees, B, special leave commuted to furl on med cert for 12 mo.
Mr J L Fendall, B, furl. commuted to leave on med cert for 8 mo.	Maj E Quin, MSC, 5 mo.
Mr F Grant, B, 6 mo extraordinary leave on med cert.	Surg H A F Nailer, MB, M Med Estab, 6 mo SC.
Mr C Roberts, B, 6 mo med cert.	Mr F D'A Vincent, M, 6 mo SC.
Mr C Rogers, B, 4 mo med cert.	Lieut M E Carthew Yorstoun, Bo SC, 5 mo.

A JAPANESE COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

JAPANESE officials and merchants have lately set an example which might sometimes be followed with advantage in this country. At a recent meeting of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce a number of officials connected with trade were present, including Consuls, the directors of the Commercial Bureau in the Department of Agriculture, officials of the Foreign Office, and others. At the outset the chairman announced that all formalities were dispensed with, and that those present were invited to discuss the foreign trade of Japan. The principal director of the Commercial Bureau made a short speech, dwelling upon the necessity of officials regarding themselves as accessories to business men, associating as much as possible with the latter and learning their opinions. He strongly deprecated the custom of surrounding officials with ceremonies and red tape, that rendered them difficult of access to the mercantile classes, and he announced that in accordance with the instructions of the late and present Foreign Ministers, Consuls and all other officials were henceforth to be directly approachable by all business men desirous of consulting them or obtaining information. A merchant who has been for years the principal exporter of Japanese art products then described the state of this trade. He said that of late art manufactures sent from Japan had become almost a drug on the American market, a state of affairs to be attributed, in his opinion, not merely to changing fashions and failure to follow them intelligently, but also to the inferior class of goods exported. Japanese producers simply went on manufacturing replicas of things that found a sale years ago, and thus the objects sent by them failed altogether to fit the fancy of the day, these objects accumulating until their holders, compelled to get rid of them, ultimately sold them for anything they would fetch, and the market was thus demoralized. It seemed desirable that Consuls should assist to prevent such contingencies by watching the course of fashion and reporting its changes as quickly and accurately as possible to Japan. To this the Consul at New York replied that his own observations in America showed him that the agents of Japanese firms there managed their business much as though they were in the interior of Japan, simply obeying their instructions to the letter, taking little note of the conditions they had to deal with, and never thinking of imitating anything. To him, therefore, it seemed above all things important that shrewd agents should be chosen, and that the necessity of independent observation should be impressed upon them. Another merchant eulogized the industry shown by the Consuls in preparing elaborate statistical returns, but said that the uses of such statistics were comparatively trifling, and that mercantile interests would be better served by expeditious and frequent reports of events calculated to affect the markets. The Consul-General to London concurred in everything that had been said as to the importance of Consular activity, but was strongly disposed to doubt the expediency of converting Consuls into a channel of commercial information. He thought that much mischief might be done were merchants to base their practice upon reports furnished by Consuls, who are not greatly conversant with mercantile affairs, and he recommended as a preferable course the appointment of commercial agents at important centres of trade. He then went on to speak of the import of cotton yarn into Japan. In 1887 the import reached 8,000,000 prices, and in 1888 it would be found to have been still larger. Yet the trade in this important staple was conducted entirely by foreign merchants in Yokohama and Kobe. This state of affairs he greatly deprecated, holding that the business might easily be managed by Japanese agents abroad. A leading official present announced that it has been resolved to establish four or five more Consulates abroad, chiefly for the purpose of obtaining and circulating information as to the conditions and state of foreign commerce, and he promised that their reports should be published in Japan with the utmost expedition. Various other subjects of interest to Japanese merchants were also discussed.

ROUMANIA.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* writes from Bucharest:—

It is now twenty-three years since M. Bratiano, who was one of the conspirators who imprisoned Prince Alexander Couza in his own palace, went to Dusseldorf to bring Prince Charles of Hohenzollern to Roumania. The project was beset with many difficulties. The most formidable was the opposition of Herr von Bismarck, then Prime Minister of Prussia, to the Prince's acceptance of the proffered crown —an attitude which even ten years afterwards was so little changed that a German Consul-General at Bucharest was recalled by the Chancellor for being on too friendly terms with the Ruler of Roumania. Moreover, Prince Charles, who had no friend at any Court, would have found decided enemies at Vienna, had he not managed to reach Roumania before the Austrian Statesmen of the day had the slightest inkling of his intentions. Secrecy was indeed the first condition of success. In order to secure it the Prince assumed the disguise of a sailor, shipped on board a steamer of the Austrian Danube Navigation Company, and in that way arrived on Roumanian soil.

When his accession was a *fait accompli*, the Austrian Cabinet, which was soon occupied with more serious matters, followed the lead of other Governments, and Prince Charles was recognised as Hereditary Hospodar in October 1866. Directly he was upon the throne the young Prince set to work to bring about the social and political regeneration of the country. He had, however, been scarcely five years in Roumania when he began to despair of success. He even made up his mind to abdicate in the autumn of 1870, when the mob, who sympathised with France as against Prussia, broke the windows of the German Consulate and threatened the life of Herr von Radowitz, the Consul-General. He announced his intention to the Ministry, ordered his luggage to be packed, and would have left Roumania for good and all had not M. Bratiano earnestly and successfully urged him to remain. King Charles was also sorely harassed during and after the Russo-Turkish war, when Russian gratitude for Roumanian help before Plevna was shown in such singular fashion.

The good service done to the State by King Charles and "Carmen Sylva" was acknowledged everywhere in Europe except in Roumania itself. The Radical Constitution, which was eminently unsuited to the conditions, opened the door to the Russian agitators let loose upon the peasants by M. Hitrovo and his predecessors. Agrarian riots, attempts upon the life of the King, and shameless attacks in the anti-Dynastic Press were the natural consequence. Latterly when the royal pair lost their only child, three pretenders to the throne made their appearance, and Prince Ferdinand, who was spoken of as heir apparent, was denounced to the people as a stranger, unfitted and unqualified to rule over the country. The National pretenders were not, however, formidable aspirants. Prince Cales Couza, an illegitimate son of the deposed ruler, was not taken more seriously than Prince George Bibesco, or than the young Prince Vogorides, son of the Turkish Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia. They started anti-dynastic newspapers, and accepted or begged assistance from the Russian Legation; but there the progress of all three began and ended.

The King and Queen are immensely popular among one portion of their subjects, and are at least respected by the rest. If only they are spared to educate the new Crown Prince for his duties, the continuation of the dynasty is assured. The point is one of European interest, for Prince Ferdinand, should he come to the throne, is no more likely to hand the country over to Russia, bound hand and foot, than is the reigning Sovereign.

ARE DOCTORS INCREDULOUS?

MRS. E. A. HIGHAM, 58, Brougham-street, West Gorton, near Manchester, relates a most remarkable coincidence respecting her daughter, aged twelve years, who fell and injured her knee so badly that her medical attendants, in consultation, decided that it would be necessary to perform an operation on the knee, to replace certain ligaments which had been severely injured and distended. To this the family strongly objected. She was taken to the Southern Hospital, Clifford-street, Oxford-road, where the combined medical faculty decided it was a case of paralysis of the knee, and that she would doubtless never walk again. She was accordingly discharged as incurable, a confirmed cripple. Some time after this her parents were induced to try St. Jacobs Oil, which greatly benefited her. In a month she began to walk with the aid of a stick, and three weeks later she was able to walk as well as ever, being perfectly cured. This was in June 1886, but the mother did not make the fact known to the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil until December 10th, 1887, as the doctors told her at the Hospital that it would not be a permanent cure, but as the child has continued strong and well for over a year and a half, she feels perfectly safe in stating that a complete cure has been effected solely and wholly by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. The mother states that the doctors and others who did not think she would ever walk again have called to see her, for they could hardly believe that a cure had been effected.

SIR E. MALET'S BANQUET TO THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

ON Thursday night (28th ult.,) their Excellencies Sir Edward and Lady Ermyntrude Malet had the honour of entertaining the Emperor and Empress of Germany at dinner in the British Embassy at Berlin. The same compliment had already been paid by their Imperial Majesties to the representatives of Russia, Italy, and France, and it was only owing to the absence of the British Ambassador in England that their Majesties did not accept his hospitality at an earlier date.

The company invited to meet their Majesties, numbering about 40, included the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen (the Princess being the eldest sister of the Emperor), Prince and Princess Frederick of Hohenzollern, Prince Frederick Leopold, the Emperor's second cousin (engaged to be

SAMOA.

ANOTHER White-book on Samoa has been presented to the German Reichstag, though it does not seem to contain much of which the substance is not already known. This White-book extends over the period from Jan. 31 to March 9 of this year, and concludes with a rescript from Prince Bismarck, dated the 9th inst., to Dr. Stubel, the Consular successor at Apia of Dr. Knappe, during whose unfortunate tenure of office the Samoan question assumed such an acute and threatening form. This rescript is nothing more nor less than a reproachful disavowal of all the official acts of Dr. Knappe, and was doubtless intended as much for the eyes of the English and American Governments as for those of Dr. Stubel. Consul-General Knappe had sent home a voluminous report of his doings up to Jan. 31 last.

"This (Dr. Knappe's) repeated statement," remarks the Chancellor, "that he had been commissioned or empowered by the Imperial Government to declare war, or even martial law, was arbitrary or due to an error difficult to explain. . . . It seems to me that his touchiness in the matter of the respect he claimed, together with the letter of Captain Brandeis of Dec. 13 last, and the presence at Apia of three German ships of war, deprived Herr Knappe of that sangfroid which alone could enable him to retain a clear view of the situation and its possible consequence. In his correspondence, too, with his colleagues he seems to have written in a brusque and excited tone, which sometimes even took the form of threats against the other Consuls. . . . You are aware that the demands put forward by Consul Knappe when negotiating with Mataafa, that Germany should take over the administration of the islands, including their representation abroad, were unwarrantable, and that he was telegraphed to from here to withdraw them at once. The further statements in his report that all the Samoans would prefer to see the islands annexed by Germany, but that nevertheless there was little hope that the rebels would give way, are partly contradictory and partly lack practical import as without the assent of England and America the political status of Samoa cannot be aimed at It is incomprehensible to me how Herr Knappe should again recur to this idea of annexation, seeing that from his experience in the Foreign Office, as well as his instructions, and our recent correspondence with him, he must have known that all thoughts of annexing Samoa are in direct contradiction to the policy pursued by me in accordance with the ideas of the Emperor."

It is now expected that the Conference will be able to meet in Berlin early in May.

It is understood that Messrs. John A. Kasson, William Walter Phelps, and George H. Bates, the United States delegates to the forthcoming Conference at Berlin, will sail for Europe in the Cunard steamer Umbria on April 13.

The *Kolnische Zietung* publishes a communication from Berlin, discussing the question of the punishment of the American Klein, who had led the attack of the rebellious Samoans against the Germans, and pointing out that within the territory of the United States neither the criminal nor civil procedure is applicable to Klein's case, and that it, therefore, only remains for Germany to adduce evidence in proof of the charge before the tribunal of the American Consul at Apia. It is added that it may be assumed, as soon as Consul-General Stubel has arrived at Apia, satisfaction will be demanded from Mataafa.

EAST AFRICA.

A TELEGRAM from Rome of March 22, says that in reply to the *Cologne Gazette*, which claimed for a German company prior rights in the Sultanate of Oppia, the semi-official *Riforma* affirms that the Italian protectorate was sought and given in a legitimate manner. The German company, it adds, may have had a convention with the Sultan, but it had not been recognised by the Government, as the conditions laid down in the final Act of the Berlin Conference as necessary to make such conventions legally valid had not been observed by the company.

The *Nord* says:—"The re-establishment of the authority of the German East African Company, whose imprudence has provoked the present crisis, is being more and more problemetical. At first an expedition such as Captain Wissmann is now preparing might have sufficed to intimidate the native tribes and force the Sultan of Zanzibar to side openly with the Germans. At present everything induces the belief that this weak and tardy expedition will compromise, even more gravely than the civil agents of the company have already compromised, the material interest of the Europeans in these rigions, without bringing the least advantage to the great and humane cause of which Prince Bismarck has constituted himself champion."

Consul Wohen, who was formerly a year the chief official in Africa of the German East African Company, is to be the Berlin manager of the Company in succession to Dr. Peters. The Company, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* states, still derives an income from the Customs in its African territory large enough to cover all its expenses. Rich deposits of saltpetre are said to have been discovered near the Kilimanjaro, and are to be worked as soon as possible.

The *Kolnische Zeitung* publishes a Zanzibar telegram, dated March 25, to the effect that the German man-of-war Schwalbe bombarded Saadani on the 23rd, in retaliation for the aid given to Bushiri by supplying the insurgents with ammunition. Rear-Admiral Deinhardt has granted Bushiri an armistice around Bagamoyo, probably, as the *Kolnische* thinks, in view of Captain Wissmann's approaching arrival. Major Libert, of the General Staff, has been appointed Representative of the Imperial Commissioner for East Africa. His first task will be to send Captain Wissmann with six ships from Hamburg on the 27th instant.

A Hamburg telegram of March 27 to the *Times* says:—The transport steamer Martha, manned by a crew of 38 hands and conveying 74 officers and subalterns of Captain Wissmann's expedition left Hamburg amid enthusiasm, at 11 a. m. to-day. The 400 native soldiers engaged in Egypt will join the vessel at Aden for conveyance to Zanzibar, where they will arrive on May 10. In addition to stores consisting of connon, shot, hell, rifles, and clothings a steal boat, built in sections and two steam launche were also despatched by the Martha, which will be shortly followed by four other specially purchased river steamers.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writes on March 26:—

Travellers who have arrived at Constantinople from Bokhara state that Russian military movements on a large scale have been latterly taking place on the Afghan frontier, the number of Russian troops in the Kerki region being estimated at 60,000. It is also stated that the road from Herat to the Persian province of Khorassan is already open to Russia, and that the Persian trade to Turkestan and the Caucasus is no longer impeded by duties or restrictions of any kind.

The correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg, on the other hand, says on March 27:—Afghan frontier alarms continue to circulate in an unaccountable manner, and as far as we can judge, without the least foundation, though it must be remembered that the state of things to which they refer is now several months old. In the present case I have had the following statement given to me by one of the very highest authorities, namely, that the rumours published at Vienna, as coming from this capital, of fresh Afghan difficulties and of an increase of the Russian army in Transcaucasia are wholly untrue. They are known to have been sent for Bourse purposes in connection with the emission of the new Russian loan. The most reassuring news has been received here, and not a single soldier has been lately moved. I have no sooner contradicted this rumour from Vienna than another one of apparently sinister import is shown to me in the *Novosti*, this time emanating from Paris, and due to the pen of the well-known Veoyookoff who says that a letter dated Feb. 8 has just reached him from a trustworthy correspondent in Eastern Turkestan, with the following information:—

"In Badakshan, Roshan, Shugnan, and Wakhan, which were occupied by the Afghans, a rebellion has broken out. The Afghans have been expelled, and the former rulers reinstated—to wit, in Wakhan, Ali Mardan Shah; in Shugnan and Roshan, Akbar Khan: in Badakshan, three sons of Sheedjut Shah, grandson of Mir Shah, who was visited by Wood in 1837. At the same time, not much confidence is felt in the success of the rebellion. Akbar Khan, for instance, recently sent to the Chinese in Kashgar to ask if they would give him refuge in case the Afghans returned to Shugnan. The Khan of Kandjut, Ali, who was lately visited by Safdar Ali Grombtchesky, has written a most amiable letter to the Russian Consul in Kashgar full of expressions of devotion."

This Paris news, which is already more than six weeks old, is probably not a bit more serious than the rumours from Vienna were.

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THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

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It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

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An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
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SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
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SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
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SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

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H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 20s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaria* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed only in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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